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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE GREAT MASS MEETING IN SALISBURY.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In common with many others your correspondent, feeling a desire to attend the Great Mass Meeting of Union men in Salisbury on the 11th and 12th of October, notwithstanding the rain, which came showering down, left a station on the North Carolina Rail Road early the morning of the 11th. At every station the numbers on the train received additions, and the train was everywhere greeted with cheers, but still the rain came drizzling down. At last the long train arrived in Salisbury and its human freight was landed amid cheers, and warmly received by the hundreds there assembled. To all who had notified the committee of their intention to attend, the hospitable citizens of Salisbury had assigned places of abode. Such as were not thus provided soon found comfortable situations from the hands of the attentive committee of Reception.

Near mid-day the ringing of bells and the crowded streets indicated that the people were assembling. At half-past 1 o'clock the procession was formed in the public square, and marching through several streets proceeded to the Factory grove—the deservedly famous Salisbury Band discoursing the best of music. After prayer, Frank Shober, Esq., in a neat and eloquent address, opened the proceedings, introducing to the audience the veteran of many battles, Hon. Alfred Dockery. Gen. Dockery made a short exhortatory oration and introduced Hon. Z. B. Vance. This gentleman rose amid shouts of applause and for over two hours held his large audience pertectly, and that too most of the time amid the rain. At every attempt to stop he would be greeted with shouts of "go on," "go on." His speech partook of the argumentative and the witty in elegant proportions. Your correspondent thinks he is the best stump orator in North Carolina, and may venture to say that at least nine-tenths of the thousands at Salisbury think so too. His speech concluded the exercises of the afternoon.

At night the proceedings were continued by a torchlight procession and transparencies, with speaking in the Public square. The procession was a long one extending more than the length of three squares and locked pretty and inspiring. Hon. N. Boyden, A. G. Foster, Gen. Young, D. F Caldwell, O. P. Meares and Jo. Turner, Esqs. made speeches to the crowd. I suppose all did well, but I have heard Mr. Foster's effort most spoken of and the most admired. The speaking and cheering were continued until late in the night.

I noticed near the centre of the public square a very handsome diamond shaped transparency, stationed upon a high pole, lighted by gas and with appropriate inscriptions indicating its erection by the friends of Bell and Everett. I have seen a similar one in Charlotte—both are very handsome. The streets were lined with flags and the large transparencies from Charlotte and Concord attracted the attention of all.

Friday morning at 8 o'clock the procession commenced forming—Mecklenburg and Cabarrus with their banners in front. All know that the soil which gave birth to the first Declaration of Independence will not submit to be behind in maintaining the Union of these States and crushing out fanaticism. Then came Rowan with a large delegation accompanied by appropriate banners and the good old ship "Constitution." Other counties followed. In all I was informed by an intelligent gentleman that at least 1600 crossed the bridge in the procession, while thousands crossed before and after. The counties of Davie, Rowan, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Gaston, Lincoln, Rutherford, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Alexander, Iredell, Wilkes, Surry, Yadkin, Forsyth, Davidson, Guilford, Randolph, Hertford, Pasquotank, New Hanover, Jones, Orslow, Cumberland, Chatham, Craven, Wake, Johnston, Orange, Richmond, Anson, Union, Montgomery and Stanly were represented by various numbers of persons. It is safely estimated that there were 6000 people there—I think it probable 8000 or more would not be far from the truth.

The proceedings of the morning were opened by a clear argumentative speech from Gov. Graham—to which the crowd listened attentively for over two hours. It was the greatest speech we ever heard from any man. To give you an idea of his argument would occupy more space than you can allow me. After he closed, dinner was announced and the crowd gathered around the numerous and well-filled tables which had been provided. It was the most orderly assemblage of the kind I have ever seen. Not a person moved until the word was given to commence eating, and the greatest respect was shown to the ladies—of whom there was no small number.

Returning from the table I took occasion to examine the highly ornamented stand which had been prepared by the ladies for the accommodation of the speakers, &c. Directly in the middle of the arch hangs an elegant bell made of cedar and holly, all around were wreaths, boquets, and circles of every description. In several prominent positions were placed fine portraits of Jno. Bell and Ed. Everett.

The crowd having again assembled, Hon. George E. Badger entertained them for an hour and a half. Mr. Badger made a speech of great ability, not only full of argument but also of a popular style. Mr. Badger made an elegant allusion to Hon. Jno. Bell and his difference with that gentleman on the Kansas bill. He said that he had to acknowledge that his (Badger's) vote for that bill was one error of his life. The allusion was eloquent, thrilling and impressed all.

After him Hon. Wm. N. H. Smith was introduced to the audience, and well sustained the high reputation which had preceded him. It was a clear argument, adorned by the most polished language and given forth with earnest, elegant delivery, upon the blessings of the Union, and the evil to result from its destruction. In the course of Mr. Smith's speech he made a beautiful allusion to John Pool, the late Whig candidate for Governor, and the whole crowd rising to their feet, Judge Badger proposed three cheers for Pool, which were given with a most hearty will. I should have mentioned that three chrees were given for Mr. Badger and also for Mr. Smith on his rising to speak. The Mountain Boy—Mr. Vance—also received his full share on some allusion to him by Mr. Smith and Gov. Morehead.

Gov. Morehead was then introduced and spoke with all the fire of 1840. He told them of 20 years ago and many a cheer followed his allusions and good sayings. I omitted to mention that all the Speakers were introduced by Gen. Dockery. In introducing Gov. M. he proposed three cheers for the Old War Horse of Guilford, which were given heartily, and just as the Gov. stepped up beside Gen. D. some one proposed three times three for the two War Horses, which were most earnestly given. The crowd was in the highest state of enthusiasm.

At night those who remained in town assembled in the Public square to see the fireworks. From the commencement of the display cries were continually made for "Vance," and "Let's hear the Mountain Boy." After considerable exhibition of the fireworks and an hour's calling for him, Mr. Vance came forward and was mounted on a pile of boxes. After a number of witticisms, Mr. Vance got the crowd a little silent and held them steadily around him for over an hour. You can form some idea of the crowd when I tell you that one of those wide streets of Salisbury was packed for three hundred feet of length—sidewalks and all—almost as close as it is possible for human beings to stand. In the midst of this vast assembly was Mr. Vance. I have heard of New York out-door speeches, but never had so good an idea of them before. Cheer after cheer followed nearly every sentence he uttered. And as he left his platform the enthusiastic crowd threw wreaths over his head and receiving him on their shoulders bore him around the vast assembly amid deafening shouts.

The fireworks were then concluded. An elegant thing we noticed was "Bell and Everett" and "1776." The whole display was very fine. Speeches were then made by Fred. Poisson, H. C. Jones, Jr., and Frank Shober, Esqs. Others were called on but did not respond. The Band then went to the Depot and performed a farewell to the immense crowd which took the several trains.

I have not time for more. The weather throughout was unfavorable but the meeting was a perfect success, and we trust as that meeting is only the beginning, that there are "six more loads in her yet." A WHIG.

THE SALEM MASS MEETING.

SALEM, Oct. 13.

We have had a *good time* here to-day—some 3000 persons present.

Rev. J. F. Bahnson "opened" with prayer; after which Gov. Graham spoke for nearly two hours. Then the Barbecue was partaken of. After "dinner" Gov. Morehead and Z. B. Vance spoke till night. At night, in the Court House, Chalmers Glenn, Vance and Walser spoke.

The 13th October 1860 will long be remembered here. You know the *speakers*. It is sufficient to say, that if they did make their *best efforts*, all were well satisfied, except the "hidebound" Democracy, of whom there were a number present. We are all right here.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer.

"CONCORD, Oct. 15, 1860.

"We have had a glorious time here to-day, raising a Pole, Public Speaking, &c. I never saw more enthusiasm."

The Banks.—Without knowing the cause, we know the fact that the banks in this place have shut down. Mr. Badger thinks it is directly chargeable to the present unsettled state of the country. In his speech here he said, the bills of our banks come returned upon them within a few days after being issued, in the original packages, and the specie demanded; and that this thing had been going on until the banks were driven to the necessity of putting a stop to emissions—all showing that there was a lack of confidence on the part of Northern men, to whom our notes were paid in discharge of debts, as regards Southern credit.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

We have heard a good deal of complaint about the suspension of accommodations by the Banks in this section. Those who manage these institutions know more about their affairs than we do, but it is thought they are unnecessarily causing alarm and weakening confidence.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Washington Dispatch gives its "unqualified approbation" to the remarks of the Observer on Thursday last in regard to the Banks, and adds, "Whatever may be the condition of the country politically, this is no time for tampering with the monetary condition of the people. We hope the suggestions of the *Observer* will be heeded."

The N. C. Railroad.—The Raleigh Democratic Press has learned from Mr. Dortch, one of the Directors, that the business of the N. C. Railroad had greatly increased since the last meeting of the Board, and that the receipts were much larger than ever before.

Arrested.—We understand that this morning Sheriff Vann, of this county, arrested Joseph F. Laguire, the engineer of the freight train which ran into the passenger train at Everettsville, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, causing the death of Conductor Laspeyre and Baggage Master Comann. Sheriff Vann arrested Laguire on a bench warrant, issued by Judge Bailey.

Wilmington Journal.

Columbus Superior Court.—We understand that Mitchell, the overseer for F. George, Esq., indicted for causing the death of a negro boy by whipping, was tried last week at Whiteville, before his Honor, Judge French. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and the Court sentenced him to be branded and imprisoned for six months.

By the way, the members of the bar who have been on the circuit with Judge French, speak of him as displaying all the qualities eminently fitting him for his new position. Calm, courteous, discriminating and firm, he will certainly reflect credit upon the Bench.—*Wil. Journal.*

Census.—We have been kindly furnished by John Carmer, Esq., Deputy Marshal, with the following statistics, showing the population, and value of real and personal estate, in this place and in the county.

Population of Washington.—Whites 1600, Blacks 1427. Total 3027.

Population of Beaufort County.—Whites 8920, Blacks 6080. Total 15,000.

Value of Real Estate in Town $759,480, ditto Personal Estate $2,014,543. Total $2,774,023.

Value of Real Estate in County $2,117,427, ditto Personal Estate $5,194,006. Total $7,311,433.

Washington Dispatch.

[By the Census of 1850 the aggregate population of Washington was 2,015. That town has therefore increased 1,012, just 50 per cent. The county and town together contained 13,816, showing an increase of 1,114, or of only 102 exclusive of the town. The blacks (including 903 free colored,) have decreased 72; the whites increased 1,256.]—OBSERVER.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18, 1860.

LOOK TO THE NEXT CONGRESS!—We have already alluded to the gain of eight or ten members of the lower House of Congress as rendering it morally certain that if Lincoln should be elected he will be deprived of the power to do mischief, for both Houses will be decidedly opposed to him and his policy. The Journal of Commerce takes the same view of the subject, and adds, that instead of only five anti-Republican Representatives in the present Congress from New York, there may be fifteen in the next, by proper effort and union. Such a gain, even without any in other States yet to choose, would make a majority against him of about thirty in the House of Representatives. And there will be a similar majority of eight or ten in the Senate.

The Journal adds,—

"And this becoming known at the South, will greatly calm their apprehensions, as to the safety of their lives and property by reason of his election."

It was this view of the subject that especially struck us as furnishing the only bright spot in the gloom of the recent elections. Whatever people may think at the North, we cannot disguise it from ourselves at the South, that at least one State is prepared and determined to go out of the Union, in some way, if Lincoln should be elected. All the signs indicate it, and all the more because, for the first time, there is no fuss about it: it is a quiet, settled determination—a foregone conclusion.

Now if South Carolina is disposed to listen to reason, she must see, that with Congress constituted as it is and will be, the rights of the South can be in no more danger than they are now. And if so, should we not

"Rather bear those ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of"?

In connection with this view of the subject—the most important subject that ever engaged the public attention since the Union was formed—it may not be amiss to refer to the modification of feeling among some of the Republican organs at the North—not such blind fanatics as Greely, but some which probably represent a much larger class than he. The N. Y. World, for instance, has the following article:

"The important event, of which the recent republican victories are the forerunners, looms up with so much distinctness in the near future, that the public mind is already less occupied with conjectures as to the result of the presidential election, than with speculations relating to the consequences of Mr. Lincoln's accession to power. It is the clear duty of every patriotic citizen, in this novel conjuncture, to use his influence to allay any temporary irritation, to quiet any unfounded apprehensions which may exist in any part of the country, in view of what will undoubtedly be the greatest transition that has ever taken place in the executive administration of the government.

"Mr. Lincoln's election will be entirely within the forms of the Constitution. * * *

"But he will be a President without any party that has voted for him in nearly half the States. He may or he may not, encounter difficulties in finding agents through whom to administer the government in the South; but it is certain that his appointments to office in that section must deviate from the rules that have heretofore been observed by party administrations. These rules are two; first, that the President shall appoint men who belong to his own party, and who participated in his election; and secondly, that he select them from the vicinage of the places where the duties of the office are to be performed. If Mr. Lincoln should comply with previous custom in the first of these particulars, he would, perforce, violate it in the second, for he cannot combine the two.

"He will be reduced to the dilemma of either sending northern partisans to fill the southern offices, or of making his appointments at the South from some other party than his own. We pay him no compliment in expressing the opinion that he is too discreet a man to attempt the former; for not only are most of the offices of too little value for any man's acceptance, who cannot combine them with other business, but there could be no so certain method of rendering his administration universally and intolerably odious to the people of the South as the sending of men who would be stigmatized as abolition emissaries, to handle their correspondence, to prosecute them for offences against the government, and to collect the customs for its support. They would look upon themselves as a subdued and degraded people, if they submitted to the imposition upon them of a horde of hungry office-seekers from the North; and it is certain that Mr. Lincoln, no more than any other man in his senses, is capable of perpetrating such a folly.

"Mr. Lincoln, then, will find himself in the novel predicament of a party President who is compelled either not to make any appointments in nearly one half of the country, or to select his appointees from other parties than the one that elected him. * * *

"The real difficulty arises out of an apprehension that there may be portions of the Southern States where the sentiment of hostility to the republican party is too strong to allow any citizen to hold office under a republican President. If, for example, no person in the cotton or the gulf states would accept the office of district attorney or marshal, how could offences against the government be prosecuted, and the offenders be brought to justice? The government at the South would be virtually dissolved, if no agents for carrying it on would, in that section, hold office under it. We are far from supposing that this contingency will arise: and yet it must not be disguised, that the state of public feeling at the South is such as to make it the most imperative duty of the republican party now, and of Mr. Lincoln when elected, to give all suitable assurances of friendly and fraternal sentiments toward that section of the country.

"Let the republican press, now that victory promises to perch on their standard, forbear to indulge in that acerbity of tone which, while it has never done any good, has occasioned much of the unfortunate asperity which exists among our Southern brethren. Let the exultation of approaching victory be tempered with manly generosity, and the whole tone, bearing and language of the party be of a character to confirm the pledges which it will be Mr. Lincoln's duty to give—in his inaugural, certainly, if no proper occasion should offer before—of a moderate, a conciliatory, a conservative, a truly national and constitutional administration.

"For aught we know, the difficulty to which we have adverted may as well be met now, as to be postponed—for it must undoubtedly be encountered at some time. The flood of immigration which is pouring into the northern section of the country, and building up a great empire in the Northwest, has been silently transferring the seat of political power. Each successive census will give the North a greater relative weight in the confederacy, and the time would soon come, if it has not already arrived, when the South would have to learn by experience whether it may safely trust the honor and forbearance of the North to respect its constitutional rights. The present seems not wholly inauspicious for the experiment. Mr. Lincoln himself is an intelligent, honest man, of conservative instincts, and was nominated by the conservative portion of his party."

And the Philadelphia North American, accounting for the result of the late election in that State, has the following conservative article, whose spirit promises largely of justice and fraternity:

"Our election on Tuesday determined that the vital and absorbing question in this State is protection to American industry. No party and no public man need hereafter expect favor in Pennsylvania who is not true to her interests and honestly identified with her policy. That much is settled, and settled too with an emphasis and expression which has no parallel in our political history. Mr. Foster's individual votes and declarations on this subject were not questioned, but he was arraigned as the representative of a party which had habitually sacrificed the tariff to the success of Democracy. Fortunately for us, the distinct issue was presented at the last session of Congress in the Morrill bill which is still pending. The two parties divided radically for and against it, and no personal wishes of Mr. Foster could ignore or conceal that indisputable fact. Pennsylvania has, by an unprecedented majority, rebuked the men who have heretofore deceived and betrayed her, and this record will stand as an admonition to all who may aspire to her confidence hereafter.

"The Democracy conducted this canvass upon one idea, and endeavored to make it supersede all the real issues at stake. Their effort was to create the false impression that a formidable party existed at the North hostile to the South and to its constitutional rights, and to make us responsible for all the ravings of fanatics and abolitionists. They revived all the stale calumnies and fabrications which served such base uses four years ago, and with forced and false construction sought to hold the People's party answerable for these sins. The answer has been given at the ballot-box, and that explodes the conspiracy. Such a deception could not be repeated successfully. Pennsylvania holds her principles on this subject, which she will not surrender at any bidding, or under any threats. But she is as true to the South as she is faithful to herself, knowing that both enjoy common rights under the Constitution; and that the prosperity of each is dependent upon their protection and maintenance. She chooses to abolish slavery because it is her privilege and her conviction, but she concedes the same privilege and conviction to South Carolina as to the existence of slavery, and asserts no right to interfere with it in any shape or form or under any circumstances whatever. They have lived together in fraternity since the Constitution was formed and fought for it in the Revolution. We see no conflict between them, except that difference of institutions created by an over-ruling power, which is doubtless wisely ordered, and with which we are not disposed to interfere.

"And this is the doctrine of the party with which we act, and we assume to say of the great mass of the Northern people, irrespective of party. Demagogues and politicians may represent differently, but they only reflect their own views and wishes."

We have made these two long extracts from Republican papers because there is hope in them of the existence of a more just feeling than the South has given that party credit for. If, as seems probable, they represent any large mass of the Republican party, and foreshadow the policy of Lincoln, should he be elected, it needs no ghost to tell that before many months the Republican party will be as happily divided as the Democratic party now is. The ultraists will not support an administration that respects the constitution. Their object is to administer the government under a "higher law" than the constitution—to make war upon the South and its institutions. And such an administration as is indicated above would soon have fewer friends at the North than at the South.

For our own part we think it wise to know whether a Republican President will violate the rights of the South, before we encourage a revolution. There is too much truth in the remarks of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, in a recent speech:

"The condition of the country threatens the most violent conflict of sectional feeling, antipathy and animosity, at no distant day. Should an outbreak occur, where is the power that can control it? A ball may be put in motion by one who cannot stop it; a fire may be kindled by hands that cannot quench it. Those who begin revolutions, seldom end them."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN ON DISUNION.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes to that paper, "that President Buchanan has no apprehensions that the Union will be dissolved in consequence of Mr. Lincoln's election. He appreciates, with a great deal of justice and accuracy, the true character of the menaces that are uttered at the South, and has no hesitation in saying that, "though there may be a little noise and agitation, nothing will come of it."

The South Carolina Election took place last week, and of course every body elected, both to Congress and the State Legislature, is in favor of disunion in the event of Lincoln's election. The successful candidates in Charleston and Columbia were serenaded, and several of them made speeches avowing disunion views. One resented, as the most malignant imputation, a charge that he was a submissionist.

NEW JERSEY.—The feud between the Douglas and Breckinridge parties is kept up in this State, and they run separate electoral tickets. There is a majority of from 5,000 to 10,000 against Lincoln, if all would unite, but this suicidal conduct will give him the State.

ARMS FOR VIRGINIA.—Virginia is about to make a contract with Messrs. Merrill of Baltimore, to have Merrill's breech-loading attachment applied to 10,000 of the muskets in the Richmond armory, at $10 each. And the Commissioners have agreed to take 2500 Enfield rifles, from England, at 65 shillings sterling each.

EXCITEMENT IN MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT, S. C.—We learn from the Columbia papers that two men from Western New York have been arrested in Marlborough on suspicion of plotting domestic disturbances. The proof was so strong that they would have been hanged instanter but that fortunately a Judge was holding Superior Court there and induced the people to allow the men to be imprisoned and regularly tried.

Too much caution cannot be used against crediting reports and giving way to excitement. At the same time people should be watchful.

P. S. A friend whose letter from Cheraw is at hand this morning will see why we do not enter into particulars on the subject of his letter.

THE UNIVERSITY.—A correspondent writes us from Chapel Hill, that "the interior of the new College Buildings is very nicely finished. Each room has a ventilator in the wall near the ceiling, and hot water pipes instead of the ordinary unhealthy hot air flues. The Society Rooms are nearly ready for the furniture, which has been ordered and is intended to be costly and handsome. These rooms are 54 by 39 feet, with acoustic ceilings painted in imitation fresco, and the wainscoting in well executed graining. Altogether they are much handsomer than the rooms of the two Societies at Yale. The Libraries have shelves for 20,000 volumes each."

A HANDSOME WATER BUCKET.—Messrs. Makepeace & McRae have presented us with as neat a brass-bound water bucket as we ever saw, whether made North or South.

This establishment, located two or three miles South East of this town, is a creditable one to them and to the State. The reader may find, in their advertisement (in the Weekly Observer,) what a variety of useful things they make, which we formerly got from the North. As to the Spring Mattress, that great luxury, we have tested one of theirs, by the side of a Northern one, for months past, and find it fully equal to the Northern. "Encourage North Carolina Enterprise," say they, and so say we.

FROST.—We had killing frosts here on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Prince of Wales arrived at West Point, as the guest of Gen. Scott, on Monday last, and left on Tuesday morning for Albany. Every thing seems to have been done handsomely in his receptions, entertainment, and departures, everywhere in our country.

The Prince gave $500 to the servants who waited on him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and $200 to be divided among the other servants of the Hotel.

MONTPELIER, VT. Oct. 16.

Election of U. S. Senator.—The Hon. Jacob Collamer was to-day re-elected to the U. S. Senate, for six years from the 4th of March next.

THE SALISBURY AND SALEM MASS MEETINGS.—We are indebted to friends who were present for the interesting accounts in the preceding page of these great gatherings of the friends of Bell and Everett, of "the Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

Since they came to hand we have received the Salisbury Watchman with a long account of the Salisbury affair, and the Wilmington Herald with another (its Editor having been present.) All accounts speak of the remarkable sobriety and good order which pervaded the mass. The Watchman saw not exceeding half a dozen men who were excited by liquor; and the Herald "saw but *one* drunken man the whole time up to Friday night when the train left, and he was hurrahing for Breckinridge and Lane."

The Salisbury Banner, at hand this morning, has a disgraceful account of the speeches, &c.—(no milder term seems to us to be suited to the story it tells.) A reader of that paper can scarcely come to any other conclusion than that the speakers on that occasion, (owning probably only a thousand slaves,) were in league with Northern abolitionists, and that the Editor of the Banner, (owning probably ten thousand,) was calling them to account for damaging the value of his property. But the Banner is not very consistent in its story, for it tells the following anecdote:—

"What party is dis making all dis fuss?" asked one nigger of another in the hearing of a friend. "Tis de 'position party," was the response. "Den" said the first, "ise a dimocrat." And no wonder the nigger should say so."

The Banner is welcome to its convert.

Total receipts of cotton since 1st Sept. 345,588 bales, against 365,859 last year. Decrease 20,276 bales.

A CAPITAL HIT.—The Newbern Progress (Douglas Democrat) thus "pitches into" the Raleigh Democratic Press (Breckinridge Democrat.) We have not seen so good a hit in an age:—

Wisdom and Patriotism.—The Dem. Press thinks it strange that we should presume to doubt the wisdom or patriotism of the fifteen delegates from North Carolina who seceded at Baltimore. The fact is, Mr. Press, we have but little confidence in anybody, politically, since *you* reported those laudatory resolutions of Judge Douglas to a meeting of the Wake democracy last May and then backed down from his support after you had advised the Convention to nominate him. You even said that you would rally to him as you rallied to Pierce and Buchanan; and after all this you hoisted Mr. Breckinridge and *Cousin Joe*. We *had* confidence in your *wisdom* and *patriotism* in May but we have none now—in political matters. You deserted Douglas after you had promised to support him in the event of his nomination, and we have no cause to doubt but you would desert anybody else under the same influences. We like to be charitable but we can't have confidence in any man's political integrity who changes simply because bid to do so by the leaders. We have not forgotten that *you* were *for* ad valorem but a few months before the Convention *instructed* you to oppose it. We confess we lack faith in many of your party.

Newbern Progress.

Sheriff of Martin.—We learn that the late Sheriff Ward, of Martin County, under pretence of going to Raleigh to settle with the Comptroller, three weeks ago, left and has not been heard from since. He leaves his securities minus about $12,000 or upwards. Mr. Crawford was elected last week by the Court to fill the vacancy.

Washington Dispatch.

THE STATE FAIR.—We are under obligations to a friend in attendance at the Fair for the following notice of it. No one is better qualified to describe an exhibition of the kind than himself.

RALEIGH, Oct. 17, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The eighth Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society opened yesterday. The weather is delightful and the attendance to-day is said to be about as large as usual. The exhibition, in some departments, has slightly fallen off, in others it has improved; so that, taking the Fair altogether, it is about equal to previous ones. In consequence of bad seasons and short crops, Planter's Hall shows the greatest falling off. There is also a falling off in cattle; but a fine show of horses, mules, &c.

Mechanics' department presents its usual amount of useful machinery and farming implements generally.

The Pomological department is very good and reflects credit upon the two principal exhibiters, Messrs. Lindley and Messrs. Westbrooks & Co.

In Planters' Hall, I observed a monster in the shape of a vegetable Egg, weighing 10½ lbs., exhibited by one of the prominent farmers of your town. It was four times larger than any thing else of the kind on exhibition. I also noticed a monster beet weighing 22½ lbs.

Floral Hall, for the variety, beauty and utility of its contents, presents a better display than heretofore;—the articles being of a superior quality and more numerous than at previous Fairs. The fair daughters of the "old North State" have done their part nobly, as they are in the habit of doing in every good cause. There are many articles in this department worthy of special notice, but time will only permit me to mention one; this was a superb Skirt exhibited by a lady of Fayetteville, which in its construction required an extraordinary amount of labor. There are 8000 different figures upon it, each one requiring 36 stitches, making in all 288,000 stitches in the whole dress.

In the Mechanics' Hall I observed a machine for sowing wheat, rye, oats, &c., patented by Cahoon. It is fixed by hand, and for speed, regularity in sowing, and simplicity in its construction, I think I can safely recommend it to farmers as a useful invention. Price $8.

The whole number of articles entered was 1266, divided among the different departments as follows: Floral Hall 480, Planters' Hall 157, Mechanics' Hall 297, Live stock 224, Fruit Hall 108. The Hotels, and every other place in the City for taking in travellers or strangers, are filled.

The Annual Address to be delivered to-morrow.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday last, by Edward Lee Winslow, Esq., Mr. RANDAL D. PATTERSON to Miss TILLY ANN GUITON, all of this county.

In Lumberton, on the 30th Sept., by A. D. Brown, Esq., Mr. ALEX. BOYD and Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Benj. Caldwell, all of Robeson county.

In Marlborough District, S. C., on the 14th inst., at the residence of J. B. Willis, Esq., by the Rev. Joel Allan, Mr. WILLIAM B THOMPSON of Robeson Co., N. C., to Mrs. M. A. DOUGLASS, of S. C.

S. C. Son of Temperance please copy.

DIED,

In this town, on the 16th inst., ELLER AMANDA, eldest daughter of C. W. and Elvina McKay, aged 4 years and 6 months. Also, on the 17th, ALICE, second daughter of C. W. and Elvina McKay, aged 3 years.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ADVANCE IN COTTON—LARGE SALES!

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 15.

The Arabia from Liverpool 6th, and Queenstown 7th, passed Cape Race on Sunday.

It was reported that Garibaldi had obtained a victory along his whole line, and that he had also repulsed the Royalists from Macerana, taking 2,000 prisoners, but the report lacked confirmation.

The Pope's allocation bitterly denounces Sardinia and the policy of non-intervention, and calls on the Catholic Powers for assistance. Spain proposes a Catholic Congress.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7th. Cotton—Sales for the week 111,000 bales, the market closing bouyant and slightly higher, but middlings and lower grades advanced the most. Stock in port 835,000 bales, including 660,000 American. The weather is favorable. Flour dull and difficult of sale at 29s. 6d. @ 31s. 6d. Provisions steady. Coffee quiet. Rice firm, with an increased demand. Rosin firm, and slightly higher. Spirits Turpentine dull and slightly lower. Tea unchanged.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

The Prince of Wales in New York.—The grand ball in honor of Baron Renfrew, took place last night, and was really a magnificent affair. At a little past ten, the house presented a superb spectacle; magnificently lighted, decorated with flowers in so profuse a style, and crowded in every corner with well-dressed people, it constituted a pageant decidedly finer than any which the Academy has ever witnessed.

A premonitory rustle announced that the event of the evening was at hand, and the guest of the citizens of New York entered from a side door; he walked between the Hon. Hamilton Fish and Lord Lyons, and was followed by the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germains, Gen. Bruce and other members of his suite, with a number of the Committee. The band played "God Save the Queen," and subsequently "Hail Columbia," and Lord Renfrew was the cynosure of several thousand eyes

This had not continued more than ten minutes when a crash was heard, and an alarm pervaded the entire assemblage. The flooring somewhere near the place where the orchestra is usually placed proved too weak to support the throng and fell through. Fortunately, it was only two feet higher than the ordinary stage. A rope was speedily stretched around the opening, and carpenters brought in with their tools.

The music kept up the liveliest measure; but the delay in opening the ball was one of nearly two hours, during which the spirits of the throng had time to change from elasticity to something very like disappointment. The Prince danced first with Mrs. Governor Morgan. His set was surrounded and hemmed in and every way impeded by the most remorseless of impertinent crowds. A number of other quadrille parties had far freer opportunities for enjoyment. In the second quadrille, the Prince danced with Miss Mason, taking his position just over the spot where two hours before the floor had flaked in like piecrust. After other dances with Mrs. Gould Hoyt (the daughter of General Scott,) Miss Roosevelt and Miss Jenny Field, the Prince forsook the crowded ball-room for the still more crowded supper-hall. Long after midnight the Prince, and the people, dukes and democrats, were interchanging civilities.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

Interesting On-Dit about the Prince.—It is stated here that the Prince of Wales has avowed his intention of revisiting the United States, at no distant day, during the Winter season, for the purpose of making a trip through the South.

The Duke of Newcastle denies that the Prince of Wales and his party were annoyed or insulted, during their late visit to Richmond, as reported in the New York Times, but on the contrary, says, that they have not heard an ill-natured word, since they left Canada.

Queen Victoria and the Highland Child.—The following simple story, which is communicated by a correspondent of a Scotch contemporary, illustrates a trait in the character of the Queen, which explains much of the feeling of fond regard entertained for her by all classes of her subjects. One year when the court was at Balmoral her majesty made the promise to Jenny ——, the daughter of a humble Balmoral neighbor, who was an especial favorite with Her Majesty, "I'll bring a pretty toy for you when we come back next year." The court went, and the promise was thought little more of, at least on one side. Her majesty that year went to Paris to visit the Emperor of the French, amid all the pomp and state of royalty and imperiality, and there was enough in the events of the year generally to drive many others besides the peasant child from the thoughts of the sovereign of Great Britain. Well, next season came, and with it the court returned to Balmoral. The Queen, in making her rounds, soon called on her little *protege*, and, with a "Now, I hav'nt forgot you," exhibited the promised present. While Queen Victoria was in the French capital, amid all the din and distraction of French state pageantry, she found time to think of her favorite, the little Highland girl on the banks of the Dee, and then and there selected and bought an article to please and gratify the unsophisticated little "bodie."

Population of Charleston.—The census of Charleston shows a population of 40,848. In 1850 it was 42,985. This is a decrease of 2,237 in ten years. The free white population has increased 3,315 and the slave population decreased 5,926 in the last decade. The free colored have also decreased 184.

Congressional Nomination.—The Douglas Democrats of the Fifth District of Massachusetts have nominated William Appleton for Congress, thus fusing with the Bell-Everetts.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Orrell's & Dailey's Line. Oct. 17—St'r Kate McLaurin, with passengers, and goods for Jos Ottarburg, A G Thornton & Co, J N Smith, Orrell & Dailey, Rob't Little, Mike Smith, Jas Martine, Pemberton & Sloan, G W Williams & Co. D & W McLaurin, E F Moore, Page & Surles, Errant, Wilson & Bro, Worth, Wightman & Co.

Freight Received per Western Rail Road.

Monday, Oct. 15.—150 Bbls Rosin, 6 bbls Spt Turpentine, 2 bales Cotton, for G W Williams & Co, Jno H Hall.

Tuesday, Oct. 16. —30,000 feet Ton Timber, for J R Murchison.

Wednesday, Oct 17.—20 Bales Cotton, 14 bags Rags, 24 bbls Flour, 1 bag Wool, 34 bbls Crude Turpentine, 68 bbls Soapstone, 44 bbls Spts Turpentine, 30 bbls Rosin, 30,000 feet Ton Timber, and sundries, for A N McDonald, Jos Utley, J A Worth, E F Moore, T S Lutterloh, G W Williams & Co, J R Murchison.

THE TEACHINGS OF HISTORY.

From the National Intelligencer.

The distinguished German historian, Niebuhr, has said that, whatever "people may think of the practical utility of history," it cannot be denied that "an intimate acquaintance with it is a sure preservative from being deluded by many an *ignis fatuus*." The intelligent student of our own annals can recall the frequent periods at which it has been common to despair of the Republic, and such a retrospect can hardly fail to prove instructive in every season of public apprehension, as serving to show that the "evils" believed from time to time to be inevitable have existed rather in fancy than in fact.

Among the most valuable contributions to the political history of the country is that contained in the "Life and Correspondence" of James Iredell, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States appointed by Washington. In casually opening the pages of this work a few days ago we had our attention attracted by the following statement contained in a letter addressed to Judge Iredell by Samuel Johnston, Esq., a citizen of North Carolina temporarily present in New York during the sessions of the first Congress assembled under the present Constitution, and who after listening to the debates in that body, wrote as follows under date of March 11, 1790:

"The House of Representatives having taken up most of the business recommended by the President, there has not yet been much debating in the Senate. In some few instances where there has, it would appear that the sentiments of the Northern or Eastern and Southern members constantly clash, even when local interests are out of the question. This is a thing I cannot account for: even the lawyers from these different quarters cannot agree on the principles and construction of law, though they agree among themselves," &c.

The differences betrayed at this early period between the representatives of the two sections have perhaps never wholly disappeared in our parliamentary history, and yet who does not perceive that they have, by their conflict, never materially retarded the growth or prosperity of our country, which has survived each successive exacerbation of these intellectual contrarieties?

Another reminiscence, equally consoling, if viewed in a proper light, is found in another part of the same volume to which we refer, and is contained in the following extract from a letter, addressed by Gen. William R. Davie, of North Carolina, to Justice Iredell, under date of June 17, 1799, during the height of excitement in Virginia growing out of the passage of the "resolutions of '98." Gen. Davie, we need not add for the information of our readers, was a warm Federalist, and as such was naturally led to indulge the most extravagant apprehensions with regard to the purposes of the anti-Federalists of that date. The language current among the latter, as he has recorded it, will serve to show, however, that our present discontents are not at all peculiar in the remedy invoked for their cure; but as, in fact, no such "cure" was ever deemed necessary in the past, we have the best of grounds for believing that none such will ever be necessary in the future. The language held by Gen. Davie, in view of the Virginia proceedings, was as follows:

"Virginia is the only State of which I despair; and I feel much anxiety to hear from yourself the result of the observations you had it in your power to make during the time you were among them. My opinion, collected from some gentlemen who have been lately travelling in that State and others who were at the Petersburg races, presents a melancholy picture of that country. These gentlemen returned with a firm conviction that the leaders there were determined upon the overthrow of the General Government; and, if no other measure would effect it, that they would risk it upon the chance of war. I understand that some of them talked of 'seceding from the Union,' while others boldly asserted the policy and practicability of 'severing the Union;' alleging that Pennsylvania would join them; that Maryland would be compelled to change her politics with her situation; that the submission and assistance of North Carolina was counted on as a matter of course, and that the two Southern States would follow. I beg you to let me hear from you on this subject. I shall be happy to find that I am mistaken with respect to our neighbors.

"The death of P. Henry at this critical period is much to be lamented. Had he lived I am persuaded he would have convinced the people of Virginia that it was the conduct of their Legislature, not any change in his opinions, that was the proper subject of regret, and over which the patriot would wish to drop a tear that might blot out its memory forever. Thus the Jacobins affect now to treat his last political opinions.

"I have written to our friend, Mr. Johnston, urging him to serve again in the Assembly. I am very anxious that he should, as I have some reason to believe that a plan is laid to produce a co-operation, if possible, with the Legislature of Virginia, and this I think he could defeat."

The observations of Mr. Johnston, and the apprehensions of Gen. Davie, as contained in their correspondence with Judge Iredell, will doubtless recall to the recollection of many among our readers the advice given by Mr. Jefferson to John Taylor, of Caroline, in a letter addressed by the former to the latter under date of June 1st, 1799, and therefore contemporaneously with the "Virginia proceedings" of that time. The following extract contains the substance of Mr. Jefferson's communication:

"In every free and deliberating society there must, from the nature of man, be opposite parties and violent dissensions and discords; and one of these for the most part must prevail over the other for a longer or shorter time. Perhaps this party division is necessary to induce each to watch and delate to the people the proceedings of the other. But if on a temporary superiority of the one party the other is to resort to a scission of the Union, no Federal Government can ever exist. If to rid ourselves of the present rule of Massachusetts and Connecticut we break the Union, will the evil stop there? Suppose the New England States alone cut off, will our nature be changed? Are we not men still to the south of that, and with all the passions of men? Immediately we shall see a Pennsylvania and a Virginia party arise in the residuary confederacy, and the public mind will be distracted with the same party spirit. What a game, too, will the one party have in their hands by eternally threatening the other that unless they do so and so they will join their Northern neighbors! If we reduce our Union to Virginia and North Carolina, immediately the conflict will be established between the representatives of these two States, and they will end by breaking into their simple units. Seeing therefore, that an association of men who will not quarrel with one another is a thing which never yet existed, from the greatest confederacy of nations down to a town meeting or a vestry; seeing that we must have somebody to quarrel with, *I had rather keep our New England associates for that purpose than to see our bickerings transferred to others.* They are circumscribed within such narrow limits and their population so full that their numbers will ever be the minority, and they are marked, like the Jews, with such a perversity of character, as to constitute, from that circumstance, *the natural division of our parties.* A little patience and we shall see the reign of witches pass over, their spells dissolved, and the people recovering their true sight, restoring their Government to its true principles. It is true that in the mean time we are suffering deeply in spirit, and incurring the horrors of a war, and long oppressions of enormous public debt. But who can say what would be the evils of a scission and when and where they would end? Better keep together as we are, haul off from Europe as soon as we can; and from all attachments to any portions of it; and if they show their power just sufficiently to hoop us together it will be the happiest situation in which we can exist. If the game runs sometimes against us at home we must have patience till luck turns and then we shall have an opportunity of winning back the *principles* we have lost. For this is a game where principles are the stake. Better luck, therefore, to us all, and health, happiness and friendly salutations to yourself."

No Law to Punish Murder.—The New York Court of Appeals, the court of final resort in that State, has pronounced a decision declaring there is no law in the State for *punishing murder in the first degree at all.* The law of last winter having abolished the only statute which defined the mode of punishment, no court or other tribunal has any right to prescribe that mode.

The Financial Affairs of the South.—The Savannah Republican says:

An idea has taken general possession of the public mind that we are to have a season of great financial trouble the coming winter and spring. This, it is said, will arise chiefly from two causes; the failure of the Liverpool market to respond to the prices paid in this country for the last crop of cotton, and the serious falling off of the incoming crop. Some other causes have been named, but they are of an inconsiderable nature, when compared with the above.

As regards the losses on shipments to Liverpool the past season, they will, no doubt, affect injuriously a large class of the buyers on this side of the water, and some will have to make up their minds to go by the board. The banks may possibly suffer considerably from this source.

As regards the planting interest, we think it a mistake to suppose that any serious disaster is to overtake it from causes now in operation. The planters have been prosperous to an unprecedented degree for some years past; and, as a body, no class of men in our country are more independent and prepared to encounter any amount of losses that await them. The failure of their crops is not complete, and that which has been spared by the drought and heat has every prospect of commanding a handsome price. Unfortunately, they are too prone to *hold on to it*, and thus, with the hope of getting a few dollars more, bring trouble upon their creditors, the merchant and the factor. From this source is the greater portion of our financial difficulties to be apprehended, for planters being peculiarly the producing class, when they fail in their obligations the effect is felt from the centre to the circumference of the social fabric.

University of the South—Laying of the Corner-Stone.—The corner-stone of the University of the South was laid at University Place, on the Cumberland Mountain (Tenn.,) on Wednesday, the 10th, in the presence of 5,000 persons. Bishops from nine Southern States were in attendance with a large number of the Clergy from a distance. The oration, by Col. John S. Preston, of South Carolina, was one of the most impressive ever delivered.

A Great Speculation.—The New Orleans Delta of Thursday week says that one broker of that city bought on the day previous 16,000 bales of cotton, valued at $750,000. This great speculation is based upon the late storm in the South, which, it is believed, will produce short crops.

Growth of the Western Cities.—The official returns of the several prominent Western cities, for 1850 and 1860, are as follows:—

Cities.	1850.	1860.
St. Louis	77,760	162,179
Cincinnati	115,436	160,060
Chicago	28,680	109,420
Louisville	44,199	75,196
Milwaukee	20,060	45,000
Detroit	21,019	46,834
Cleveland	17,034	45,550

Or an increase in the population of St. Louis since 1850, of about 110 per cent; Cincinnati, 40 per cent; Louisville, 75 per cent; Milwaukee, 125 per cent; Detroit, 125 per cent; Cleveland, 230 per cent; Chicago, 290 per cent.

During the year ending April 30, 1860, there were exported from China to the United States 31,661,426 pounds of tea. The export to Great Britain for the same period amounted to 78,416,052 pounds.

"A Little More Cider."—Those fond of apple-juice can be gratified by obtaining the beverage at cheap rates this fall. Apples abound, especially in the western part of the State, and cider is freely offered at $1 a barrel at the mill. We hear of farmers in Suffield offering to sell at fifty cents a barrel, which would not pay for gathering the apples.—*Hartford (Conn.) Press.*

Marriage on a Death Bed.—In Mannington, Salem county, N. J., on Friday, September 28th, Mr. Edward S. Tatem was married to a Miss Jones, at 3½ o'clock in the morning. Miss Jones was on her death bed and wanted to be married. Mr. Tatem was accordingly sent for, and the ceremony was performed during the silent hours of the night. Mrs. Tatem then expressed herself pertectly happy, and died at noon the same day.

Walpole was Junius.—Mr. Rives, of Virginia, has collected the evidence, and proved to all who have seen it, that Horace Walpole was the author of "Junius' Letters." Mr. R. proves Walpole was the author, and Francis Lee and other claimants were not. Mrs. Clives transcribed them, for they were always considered to be written in a female hand, when in the possession of Mr. Woodfall, the printer.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Duello.—A resort to the code was happily frustrated yesterday, by the interposition of the parents of a couple of lads, who both claimed the hand of a blooming little Miss, residing in the Southern section of the city. The preliminaries had been all arranged, when the papas were informed of what was going on. Taking their rather fast sons, and divesting them of jackets, switches were applied with such vigor, that the bloodthirsty little rascals solemnly pledged that they would forever hereafter forswear love and duels.
Petersburg Express.

Clothing! Clothing!!

MADE of excellent material, superior workmanship, and warranted to give satisfaction. My stock is now complete, embracing genteel BUSINESS SUITS from 5 to 20 dollars.

Full DRESS SUITS from 10 to 45 dollars, made in every style, color and quality of Cloths.

Also, a full line of SHIRT COLLARS, DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Also, a choice Stock of BOOTS & SHOES, TRUNKS, SOLE LEATHER, PACKING and BUGGY TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, HATS, CAPS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, &c.

Also, a large stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, some of the very best in the market; SATTINETS, JEANS, KERSEYS, &c.

Extra sizes of COATS, PANTS and VESTS, (to fit some of the largest Gents in the country) and UNDER GARMENTS to match.

Boys', Youths', and Servants' CLOTHES, always on hand.

The above stock will be sold cheap for Cash, or on time to prompt paying customers.

GEORGE BRANDT,
16 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 15. 61tf

"GET THE BEST."

THOMSON'S CELEBRATED

SKIRTS.

Novelties for Autumn, 1860.
THE EUGENIE PARIS GORE.
" CONSTITUTION.
" SOUTHERN QUEEN.
" FAIRY.
" PARISIAN TRAIN.
" ZEPHYR.

Remodeled from the latest Parisian designs. Manufactured solely by us from Thomson's Patent Improved Corrugated Springs and Inimitable Wedge Slide. Every Skirt stamped with our name and trade mark, the Crown. For sale everywhere.

The best is the Cheapest.
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.
336 Broadway, New York.
Aug. 17, 1860. 47*11tipd

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Good News.—Bell and Everett in all probability will carry Buncombe county by 300 majority, and this Congressional District by an astonishing large vote. There are more Union men in our mountains than you can shake a stick at.—*Asheville Spectator.*

Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, has issued his proclamation, convening the Legislature of that State in extraordinary session on the first Monday in November next, "that they may be present on the Tuesday following, to appoint electors of President and Vice President, in conformity to the act of Congress, and also that they may, if advisable, take action for the safety and protection of the State."

The Governor of Arkansas, Ellas N. Conway, has issued a proclamation to the militia of the State, directing them "to prepare for trouble and danger." In this remarkable document Governor Conway expresses the singular belief that the peril of the South comes, not from the North, but from the machinations of Great Britain. He says:

"It is my opinion that the British government is the real author and instigator of the mischiefs and outrages perpetrated against the slave States, and that it is the duty of our federal government, and of the patriotic people of the United States, to hold the British government responsible for disturbing the domestic tranquility of the United States."

The Minute Men.—We are glad to see the people of our State everywhere preparing for the crisis which is at hand. As an offset to the "Wide-Awakes" of the North, "Minute Men" are organizing in all the principal districts of South Carolina. Their object is to form an armed body of men, and to join in with our fellow-citizens, now forming in this and our sister States as "Minute Men," whose duty is to arm, equip and drill, and be ready for any emergency that may arise in the present perilous position of the Southern States. In Kershaw, Abbeville and Richland Districts the organization is already complete and powerful, embracing the flower of the youth, and led on by the most influential citizens. The badge adopted is a blue rosette, two and a half inches in diameter, with a military button in the centre, to be worn upon the side of the hat. Let the important work go bravely on, and let every son of Carolina prepare to mount the blue cockade.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A Sign in Alabama.—The Selma (Ala.) Reporter learns from a very reliable source, that upwards of one hundred voters, in Bibb county, in that State, have deserted the Breckinridge party, and declared for Bell and Everett! It says the people in that county are enthusiastic in their support of the Union candidates, and the good work goes bravely on.

Gen. Sam Houston.—We have just seen a letter from Gen. Houston, declaring that he will vote for the Union Electoral Ticket, in Texas, and abounding in the most patriotic Union sentiments.
New York Express.

An Editor Excommunicated.—A Washington despatch says:

The latest sensation here is the expulsion of the proprietor of the Star from the Breckinridge club, because of his Republican proclivities.

NEW GOODS!

HUSKE & ANDERSON

Are now receiving a very large and complete stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of—

Rich Plain and Fancy Silks: all Wool, Plain and Printed French Merinos and DeLaines, in those most beautiful and fashionable colors, Solferino and Magenta, as well as every other desirable shade; English Merino and Cashmeres, Poplins, DeBeiges, &c., American DeLaines as low as 12½ cts. per yd.; French Eng and American Prints, French, English and Scotch Emb'd Sets and Collars, Genuine Valenciennes Lace Do., Imitation Do., Pique & Linen Do.

ALSO, A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Jaconet and Swiss Flouncing, Edging and Inserting, *cheap;* Valenciennes, Linen, Thread and Cotton Edgings, Ladies' Cloaks, and a few pieces of handsome Cloaking; French and English Cloths and Cassimeres; Leghorn, Florence and English Straw Bonnets, with late style Trimmings to match; Gloves, Hosiery, &c.; a few very nice Sole Leather and other kinds TRUNKS, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Boots and Shoes of every description. Together with a large and complete stock of DOMESTIC GOODS, to which we invite the attention of buyers, at Nos. 46 and 48, Hay St., one Door East of Starr & Williams's Iron Front, and opposite Bank of Fayetteville.
HUSKE & ANDERSON.

WE wish to call particular attention to our stock of DRESS TRIMMINGS, than which a more complete assortment cannot be found. Having been selected with great care, it comprises all the late and fashionable styles. HUSKE & ANDERSON,
Nos. 46 and 48 Hay St.

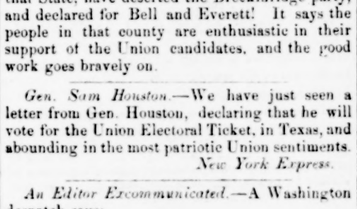
Gents' Furnishing Goods.

WE will have in a few days in addition to the above stock, a very full assortment of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, which we will sell on *very* favorable terms.
HUSKE & ANDERSON,
Nos 46 and 48, Hay St.

OUR entire stock having been selected from September Importations, and purchased mostly for CASH, will be sold on as favorable terms as any in market.
We will make a deduction of 5 per ct. on all cash bills of $25 and upwards. HUSKE & ANDERSON,
Nos. 46 and 48, Hay St.
Sept. 20, 1860. 54tif

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

A FINE LOT OF THE CELEBRATED



The beauty, durability and general excellence of which are unexcelled.

Fine Sole Leather Trunks
splendidly finished.
English Leather Trunks, strongly made.
Ladies "Empress Eugenie," and other styles.

The "Union Trunk."

Packing Trunks, Valises, Carpet and Cloth Bags, Ladies' Reticules, Hat Cases, &c. &c.

Of the latest styles, at a *small advance from Manufacturers' prices*, are for sale at the great
Metropolitan Depot, 21 Hay St.
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
Oct. 13, 1860. 61*2t

LIME.

100 CASKS UNSLAKED in prime order, for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Sept. 13, 1860. 52itf

To all whom it may Concern.

I HEREBY give *express notice* that I am not, and will not be responsible for any debt or contract, made by persons other than myself, unless my written authority to make such debt or contract is produced. All persons must notice this at their peril. ISAAC DODD.
Oct. 13, 1860. 61*4t

THE STATE FAIR.

In addition to the letter of our correspondent, published on Thursday, we copy the following paragraphs from Saturday's Standard:—

On Tuesday, the day on which the Fair commenced, the attendance was small; but on Wednesday the crowd greatly increased, and on Thursday, which has generally been regarded as *the* day of the Fair, the number of persons present could not have been less than eight thousand. Some have estimated the number as high as ten thousand.

On Thursday, no regular orator having been procured for the occasion, brief speeches were made from one of the stands near Floral Hall, by Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Hon. Bedford Brown, K. P. Battle Esq., and Hon. D. M. Barringer. The large crowd listened attentively, and appeared to be edified and pleased with the extemporaneous remarks of these gentlemen.

As a general thing, while the number and quantity of articles on exhibition showed no very decided increase over those of former Fairs, yet every one who examined closely must have been impressed with the fact that they were for the most part superior in kind and quality, thus placing the late Fair in this highly important respect much in advance of all others previously held.

Upon the whole the late Fair *was decidedly successful in every respect.* Let the farmers and mechanics of the State and the people generally continue to encourage and cherish the State Society under whose auspices these annual exhibitions are held. Let this be done, and every future exhibition will be an improvement in one respect or another on those which have preceded it; and in this way more than in any other, will our farmers, mechanics, artists, inventors, and others engaged in industrial pursuits, be encouraged to persevere and to excel in their respective spheres of labor.

State Agricultural Society.—During the Fair, meetings of the State Agricultural Society were held every night in the Commons Hall, the President, Dr. W. R. Holt, in the chair.

On Wednesday night the following officers of the Society were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. W. R. Holt, of Davidson; Vice Presidents, Dr. E. A. Crudup, of Franklin, S. F. Patterson, of Caldwell, R. R. Bridgers, of Edgecombe, and W. B. Wadsworth, of Craven. J. F. Hutchins was re-elected Treasurer, and P. F Pescud was elected Secretary of the Society in place of J. H. Bryan Jr., Mr. Bryan having left the State.

On Thursday night, as the result of a suggestion made by Mr. Rayner in relation to the great value of Dr. Emmons' works on Agriculture, quite an interesting conversational debate took place on the mineral resources of the State, in which Mr. B. F. Moore, Mr. Rayner, Dr. Hines, Edmund Ruffin, of Va., Judge Ruffin, Mr. Barringer, and others participated. The subject of marl and lime was particularly referred to, and in the course of the discussion much valuable information was elicited. The Society unanimously resolved, on motion of Judge Ruffin, that in its opinion the services of Dr. Emmons as State Geologist have been eminently useful to the State, and the earnest wish was expressed that he might be continued as State Geologist.

On motion of W. R. Cox, Esq., the North Carolina Planter was unanimously recommended to the patronage of the farmers of the State.
Ral. Standard.

The Hillsboro' (N. C.) Military Academy.—We learn that there have been 115 cadets entered during the year, of which 98 are now present, making a flourishing school. The health of the neighborhood is excellent. Col. Tew has reason to be proud of his success.

Miner's and Planter's Bank of N. C.—This is the name of a new Stock Bank started at Murphy, in Western Carolina. D. C. Hardin is Cashier, and A. T. Davidson is President.

Board of Directors.—A. T. Davidson, M. Fain, R. Y. McAden, Pleasant Henry, Dr. C. T. Rogers, J. M. Grant, G. W. Swepson.

List of Stockholders.—M. Fain, H. W. Nolen, B. K. Dickey, D. F. Ramsour, R. Y. McAden, A. T. Davidson, J. M. Grant, G. W. Dickey, Wm. C. Walker, John Butt, Dr. C. T. Rogers, Pleasant Henry, S. G. R. Mount, G. W. Swepson, Asa James.

Statement of the Bank on the 1st Sept. 1860.

Notes discounted,		$102,029 21
Bills of Exchange,		4,662 12
State Bonds,		6,000 00
Expenses,		2,813 30
Notes of other N. C. Banks,		3,772 00
S. C., Tenn. and Ga. notes,		3,335 00
Specie,		47,285 74
Merchant's Exc'g Bank, N. Y.,		2,827 56
P. Campbell & Co., N. Y.,		4,775 60
		$177,500 53
Capital paid in,		$62,485 00
Due depositors,		11,428 28
Circulation,		100,330 00
Profit and loss,		3,257 25
		$177,500 53
Directors owe,	$4,381 74	
Due by Stockholders not Directors,	3,450 00	
	$7,831 74	

Asheville Advocate.

Kerosene Oil,

BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
WHITE POTASH,
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
October 17, 1860. 62itf

Mixed Canary Seed,

RED CLOVER "
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
October 17, 1860. 62itf

REMOVAL!

THE undersigned have removed from their old stand TO THE STORE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF HAY STREET, formerly occupied by G. W. Williams & Co., where they offer

A large and well selected
STOCK OF GOODS,
IN THEIR LINE, CONSISTING OF
GROCERIES, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

To which they invite the attention of their old customers and the public generally.
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 27, 1860. 56-1m

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO., Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

D. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases See advertisement in another column.
Feb'y 3, 1860 89-1iY

FROM EUROPE.

By the New York and Arabia's Mails, we receive details of European news to the 6th inst. A brief synopsis of their purport has been telegraphed from Halifax. Some fresh particulars are obtained of the fall of Ancona. Gen. Lamoriciere, it seems, has been taken to Turin. There is little doubt that France is determined to protect the Pope in Rome, for the French garrison of the Eternal City has been increased to 25,000 men. It is said that, in case of need Marshal Vaillant, the defender of Rome in 1849, will assume the command in chief of the Army of Occupation. The King of Sardinia is about to visit Naples to restore tranquility and order. In the Sardinian Chambers the project of a law "to annex to Sardinia those Provinces of Central and Southern Italy in which the people freely manifest a wish to form an integral part of its Constitutional Monarchy," was received with great enthusiasm. No particulars are yet received of Garibaldi's latest victory at Caserta.

The Great Eastern.—The advices from England announce that the great ship will remain in Milford Haven all winter, her second trip across the Atlantic having been indefinitely postponed.

A Newspaper Reminiscence—The Late Mr. Lumsden.—Mr. Geo. W. Kendall writes from Texas to the New Orleans Picayune:

"It was in the winter of 1833–4, at the office of the National Intelligencer, in Washington city, where we were both employed, that I first became acquainted with Francis Asbury Lumsden. Born in North Carolina, of good old revolutionary stock, he had served an apprenticeship with the elder Gales in the office of the Register, at Raleigh. He was now in the employ of the junior Gales, at the seat of government, and from the first a strong friendship sprang up between us. We met again in New Orleans the following year; we finally started the Picayune together, and from that period a close amity and friendship existed between us. Faults Lumsden had, as who of us has not; but they were so covered up by a long list of generous and ennobling qualities that all were forgotten as soon as committed. At every social gathering he was the life and soul; at every roll-call of charity his name was heard among the first; and when the dark hour of adversity fell upon a friend, Lumsden was there to light his way through the trial or difficulty."

Curiosities.—Among the curiosities to be seen at the Mechanics' Fair, is a doll which has been played with by five generations—deposited by Miss Georgia Powell; a diamond ring 300 years old—deposited by Mrs. A. P. Allen; a book 224 years old—deposited by Mrs. Benj. Davis; and last, but not least, *the cradle in which Henry Clay was rocked!* If there had not been another article on exhibition, but this cradle, that alone would have attracted us to the Hall. It was made in Hanover county more than 100 years ago, and has been kept in the Clay family to the present day.—*Richmond Whig.*

On Sunday afternoon the child of a negro woman, named Emma Anderson, was nearly eaten up by vermin. The woman went out and left the child, an infant only nine weeks old, in care of a woman named Davis, who locked the child up in the room occupied by its mother. Some time afterwards, hearing the baby crying piteously, the woman repaired to the room and found that the child had been attacked by rats. The animals had eaten away the nose, part of one cheek, and destroyed one eye. The poor infant presented a shocking appearance. The attending physician has no hopes of its recovery.
N. Y. Express.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has changed his place of business from the Office on Green Street, in Dr. Robinson's building, to one on Anderson Street, immediately in the rear of Messrs. Ray & Pearce's Store.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
October 18, 1860. 62-4w

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office.
Medical Electricity applied.
Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

LOST,

A MEDIUM SIZED CAMEO PIN, gold setting. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Office of Dr. T. Martine, Hay street, opposite the Post Office.
October 17, 1860. 62-2t

Only Twenty-five Cents a Bottle!

FOR an article useful in every family, for removing stains produced by oil, butter, tallow, tar, fresh paint and dirt, upon

FURNITURE AND CLOTHING.

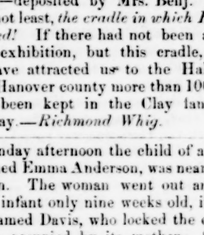
It is the only preparation used with success for removing stains from Engravings, Drawings, Silk Dresses and Silk Ribbons, without injury to the material.
Call and get a bottle, at
2t O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

The Sunny South, by Prof. Ingraham;

Say and Seal, by the Author of "Wide Wide World," &c.; The Household of Bouverie, or the Elixir of Gold, by a Southern Lady; Evenings at the Microscope, &c., &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 18.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform, ON WHEELS, to weigh 900 and 1200 lbs.
"Union" Platform and Dish, to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds.
The above are the best Scales made in the United States. Every Scale sold is WARRANTED TO BE CORRECT.
For sale at New York prices (adding expenses) by
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."
June 6. 24-itf



WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE BY
S. J. HINSDALE, Ag't.
Sept. 13. 52-itf

1860.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.

JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites attention of Physicians and others. Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Corner Market Square.
Aug. 23. 46-itf

LINCOLN'S STRENGTH.—The N. Y. Express gives reasons for its faith that Lincoln cannot carry all the States, by several. It says,—

In California, unless the 20,631 votes of Fremont, in 1856, can be made to overcome in 1860 the 36,257 for Buchanan, and the 36,165 for Fillmore,—or in lieu, 10,110 cast for the Republican candidate for Governor can be made this year to overtop the 62,299 cast for the regular Democratic candidate, and the 33,555 for the irregular Democrat—we don't see how Abraham Lincoln is to get the electoral vote. He is 4 votes gone.

Oregon at the late elections has given Democratic majorities. It may go Republican through the Democratic split, but the reasonable calculation is that there are 4 more votes for the Democrats.

In Rhode Island the vote will not be given for Lincoln, if the last election proves anything, and will take off 4 votes more.

In Connecticut, in the last election the Republicans had but a little over 500 majority, and the Americans helped them. Now the Americans and Old Line go alone, or will support a Union ticket with the Democrats.

Of the remaining "sure" States, Iowa and Minnesota are considered doubtful.

But we fall back upon New York as giving us enough to defeat Lincoln beyond all peradventure. What we can do, and for the sake of our State, and of our common country, ought to do.

BRECKINRIDGE'S STRENGTH.—The Wilmington Journal ventured upon untenable ground a week or two ago when it questioned the strength of Bell and Everett in Pennsylvania, and asserted that they had no friends among the 80,000 voters of Philadelphia. In addition to the reply we made to it at the time, we cite the following from the Richmond Whig:—

"In answer to the inquiry of our contemporary of the Lynchburg Republican, whether Bell can get votes in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, than Breckinridge, we reply—*yes.* So far as we have seen, Breckinridge did not get a *solitary* vote in either of those States—he was not a single Breckinridge candidate run in either of those States—and for the simple reason that there were no Breckinridge voters in those States, or next to none. On the other hand, Bell obtained a great many votes in both in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Bell candidates for Congress were run in both of those States—in Pennsylvania six or eight at least, and in Ohio four or five, all of whom, though defeated, polled a heavy vote.

"It is scarcely possible, under any circumstances, for Breckinridge to receive more than 20,000 votes in the Northern States—and these 20,000 voters will constitute the Federal office-holders in that section, their retainers and dependents. He has not a party strength in any Northern State outside of office-holding circles—and that fact is known and admitted by every intelligent and fair-minded man, woman and child in the land."

The Whig adds, that the Lynchburg Republican has declared over and over again that "every vote cast *for Breckinridge at the North is virtually a vote for Lincoln.*" Of course then the more votes Breckinridge receives in the North, the greater the improvement in Lincoln's chances, and the fewer votes he receives then the brighter becomes the hope of the defeat of Lincoln.

And the Whig urges with much reason that Breckinridge should withdraw, and thus improve the chance of defeating Lincoln.

BELL & EVERETT.

THE UNION MEN of New Hanover County, and the Union men of the State *a cordial* invitation attend a GRAND MASS MEETING in the Town of WILMINGTON, on Friday, the 26th inst. The purpose making it the most imposing affair of the campaign. A public Dinner will be provided, ample accommodations furnished, and at night a grand torch light Procession. The ablest Speakers in the State will be here.

JOS. H. FLANNER,
O. G. PARSLEY,
T. M. GARDNER,
A. D. CAZAUX,
JNO. D. BARRY,
Com. of Arrangements.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 11, 1860.

Oliver H. Dockery, Elector of the Constitutional Union party will address his fellow citizens, as follows:

Fair Bluff,	Columbus,	Tuesday, "
Whiteville,	"	Wednesday, "
Elizabeth,	Bladen,	Thursday, "

At Fair Bluff and Elizabeth Mass meetings will be held on the days named for Mr. Dockery's speaking.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

St. Paul's, Robeson County, Monday. Oct. 22
County Mass Meeting at Cross Roads Academy, " " " at Red Springs, Nov. 1

NEW EDITION OF
DEVEREUX AND BATTLE'S N. C. LAW REPORTS.
Volume 2.

THE subscribers have just printed a 2d Edition of this Volume, with Notes and References to the adjudged Cases and to the Revised Code, by Hon. W. H. Battle: and with many corrections of typographical errors.

Their 2d Editions of Dev. & Battle's Equity, complete, and 1st Dev. & Battle's Law Reports, have received the approbation of the Profession.

They also republished a 2d Edition of Devereux's Equity, (without Notes.) And in addition to these, as the proprietors of the entire editions of most of Iredell's Law and Equity, and can supply any volumes existing of the Reports, or complete sets, so far as they can now be had.

They propose to put to press a 2d Edition of Dev. & Battle's Law Reports, vols. 3–4 (in one.)

They deal largely in Law Books, and will at all times order works not on their shelves, to supply their customers.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 15, 1860.

1860.

FALL STOCK.

S. J. Hinsdale & Co.

—DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Glass, Window Glass, Brushes, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Trusses, Surgical Instruments, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Are now receiving large additions to their stock, to which they invite the attention of PHYSICIANS and COUNTRY MERCHANTS

☞ Careful and prompt attention given to orders.
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Aug. 27, 1860. 47tif

Blue Vitriol,

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
October 17, 1860. 62itf

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Price, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C. Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R. Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Tool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address
J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers:
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.
June 6, 1860. 24-itf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 22, 1860.

Electoral Tickets.

We will furnish BELL & EVERETT TICKETS at 25 cents per 100, $1 50 per 1000, or $1 75 by mail postage paid;—or gratis.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.—A CHANGE.—A misunderstanding as to the appointment of the Bell and Everett Elector for the 8th District has been arranged by the withdrawal of Gen. R. M. Henry and the substitution of Col. Burgess S. Gaither of Burke. (A letter from Asheville, announcing this change, reached us in *seven days*.)

It was reported that Mr. Clark, of the 2d District, would decline in consequence of a bronchial affection which disabled him from speaking; but we are glad to hear that he will continue on the Ticket,—which is as follows:—

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
HON. GEO. E. BADGER, of Wake.
DR. RUFUS K. SPEED, of Pasquotank.

DISTRICTS.
1. JAS. W. HINTON, of Pasquotank.
2. CHAS. C. CLARK, of Craven.
3. OLIVER H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.
4. L. C. EDWARDS, of Granville.
5. ALFRED G. FOSTER, of Randolph.
6. HENRY WALSER, of Davidson.
7. WM. P. BYNUM, of Lincoln.
8. BURGESS S. GAITHER, of Burke.

Persons who have procured Tickets with Gen. Henry's name will take care to destroy them and get those having Col. Gaither's name.

☞ ***The Day of Election.***—Don't forget, and don't let your neighbor forget, that the day of the Presidential Election is **TUESDAY** (not Thursday) the 6th of November.

Only Two Weeks!—Our readers will bear in mind, that it is but two weeks from to-morrow till the Presidential Election will be held. We hope that no friend of The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws" will fail of his duty, not only on that day but on every day before and after. Every man has some influence, and there never was a time when there was more need of the exertion of every good influence than now. Let us give the vote of North Carolina,—conservative North Carolina—to Bell and Everett, in whose hands every right of every section of the Union will be safe. There is a brightening hope of New York, and if Lincoln fails there, he fails forever. Let us do our part at least.

SAND SENTIMENTS.—The N. Y. World accompanies the publication of a communication from South Carolina with remarks of a highly conservative character, such as the times call for. It says,—

"Resistance or evasion of federal law at the North is just as really treason in essence as any defiance of the federal authority at the South can be. A mob in assault upon United States officers is no worse in Charleston than in Boston; and a South Carolina ordinance designed to nullify one article of the Constitution no worse than a Massachusetts personal liberty bill designed to nullify another. The Constitution is unquestionably an entire instrument. No part of it can be intentionally infringed without bad faith to all. Whoever the trespassers, or wherever the trespass, the offence is alike a crime. There is no loyalty and no sobriety but in carrying out every clause of the Constitution just precisely as it stands, and its sanctions are universally binding. The Constitution throughout is a system of checks and compromises, framed in mutual good will, and with more or less sacrifice of interest and opinion. History makes it certain that there was no possible mode of forming the Union except upon the identical basis which the Constitution now presents; and it is even more certain that it will be impossible to preserve the Union on any other basis. * * * As for any disposition upon the part of a majority of the northern people to humiliate the South, or to encroach upon its constitutional rights, it does not exist. Many individuals have it; some communities have it; probably there is a State or two which may act under its influence; but no intelligent man here will pretend that this is the prevailing disposition of the northern people. The great body of them are as willing as ever to meet every obligation of the Constitution, as their fathers construed it, and would hail the day when all this fierce, and worse than futile, slavery agitation should cease. * * * The South should await developments calmly, and judge calmly. Let this spirit be exercised, and whatever may be Mr. Lincoln's personal policy, we believe that the election of the last Congress of his administration will show a clearer understanding and truer accord between the two sections than the country has at any time seen since the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

The N. Y. Commercial, also, (Republican,) regarding the election of Lincoln as certain,—"there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip,"—says of him,—

"A friend of the fugitive slave law, and impregnated with a devout veneration for the constitution in all the breadth and grandeur of its provisions and its safeguards, there can be nothing in his elevation to the Presidency which should create a moment's distrust in the mind of any citizen of the South who desires only that constitutional compact and state rights should be faithfully observed."

But the Commercial adds, what we do not at all credit, as follows:—

"It is now well understood that already applications from the South to the future President for perspective offices under his administration are sufficiently numerous to relieve Mr. Lincoln's mind from any apprehension that he will lack good and worthy agents at the South to carry on the details of government in that quarter."

The New York Times, also Republican, says:—

"After Mr. Lincoln shall be elected we think he will very promptly take steps to dispel the fogs that have been thrown around his political position,—and that he will present himself to the country as a Conservative, devoted to the Union, considerate equally of every section and of every State, and resolved faithfully and with firmness to maintain the Constitution in all its parts. We have no doubt that he will proclaim himself opposed to the extension or increase of Slavery, and equally opposed to any interference of Congress, or of the North, with Slavery in the Southern States. He has repeatedly declared himself in favor of an efficient Fugitive Slave Law, and opposed to negro suffrage and the political equality of the negro race. We regard these as eminently conservative views, and if his Administration adheres to them with firmness and fidelity, we believe it will contribute largely to the restoration of the public peace, and fortify the Constitution and the Union still more thoroughly in the affection and confidence of the American people.

"Of one thing, moreover, we are very certain: The moment Mr. Lincoln shall indicate any purpose to commit aggressions upon Southern rights, he will lose every large Northern, Middle and Western State, which may have aided his election."

Per Contra: The Philadelphia Journal (Bell and Everett,) utterly discredits the candor of the Republican professions of moderation, and of respect for the Constitutional rights of the South. It plainly charges that all these professions are made to lull suspicion of the party's designs in New York and Pennsylvania, to put conservatives off their guard, and to help Lincoln carry the States necessary to his election. The Journal says that the party "has been struggling for near half a century, and spending millions of dollars to get possession of the Federal Government. For what? To fill the offices that will satisfy only a few greedy office hunters, who could be taken out of the great mass of the party and not be missed? By no means." And the Journal goes on to cite the resolutions of the Chicago Convention, the ravings of the Tribune and other ultra papers, and the speeches of Seward, Sherman, and others, as indicating the real designs of the party, from which it thinks there is no reason to hope for a retreat.

The N. Y. Express also doubts the frankness of the professions of moderation, &c.

All this may be so; but with both Houses of Congress opposed to him and to such designs, he cannot carry them into effect, if he wishes to do so.

GOV. GRAHAM AT SALISBURY.—The Charlotte Whig gives a brief sketch of Gov. Graham's great speech at Salisbury. We hope the speech will be published in full, for, from all we learn of it, no greater has been delivered during this exciting campaign. We copy the following paragraph from the Whig's sketch:—

"During the term of my service in the Senate of the United States (said Mr. G.,) I enjoyed the society of Hon. Henry Clay as much as a young, inexperienced politician can be supposed to enjoy that of an old and experienced one. I recollect that he said to me, on one occasion: There are four States upon which I have ever depended, and shall always rely, in every case of critical emergency, for the preservation and perpetuity of our glorious Union through all future time. They are North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. I need not remind you, my countrymen that we are indebted to Virginia for many, very many benefits. What did Virginia do about a year ago, during the Brown foray? She stood firm and true, the very embodiment of Justice, and repelled the invaders from her soil. Shortly afterwards when seceding delegates were sent to tell her, now is the time to secede, she did not in the slightest degree yield to their proposition; but replied, the Union is good enough for me. And here I would ask, why did not the secessionists insert a secession plank in their platform if they intend to secede?"

By the way, the Salisbury Banner, in its truly disgraceful account of the speech at Salisbury, says:—

"We have no hesitation in declaring that better Black Republican doctrine could not be desired by Lincoln himself than we heard preached here during Thursday and Friday last. The tone of all the speeches was that of utter, unqualified, unmitigated submission to Black Republican rule."

In emphatic disproof of this impudent slander, let us copy a few sentences from the mere sketch of Gov. Graham's speech alone:—

"There is, I fear, a dark and frightful crisis impending over us; and we have met together from our seashore to our blue mountains, to endeavor, as much as we can, to avert the awful catastrophe. All true patriots of all parties ought to forget their party differences and unite in one strong, preconcerted, effort to prevent the election of a Black Republican President. * * * Although Seward pretended to be in favor of the compromise act while it was in discussion, yet he dodged and did not vote, when the votes were taken. * * * The object I have had in view in the remarks which I have addressed to you, is to show that the destructive course of policy which the Democratic party have pursued, has fostered and given vitality to the Black Republican party, until, by frequent amalgamation, they have imparted a strength and consistency to that party, which makes it formidable for evil only, and that continually. * * * No, my countrymen, this doctrine of secession, like the Wilmot proviso, is impolitic, and besides all this, it is unconstitutional. Should a Black Republican President commit an overt act, rise, as did your forefathers, and fight it out. Let me ask my secession friends, if we secede, where will be our army and navy? Shall we, by seceding, give them up? Shall we surrender the most glorious heritage that has ever fallen to the lot of any people, the birth-right of true American liberty, to the Black Republicans?"

Such are the sentiments which this imported slanderer of great and good men says are such as could be "desired by Lincoln himself," and indicating "utter, unqualified, unmitigated submission to Black Republican rule"

The Wilmington Journal comes to the aid of its English brother of the Banner in this outrageous slander of true-hearted North Carolinians. It pretends that it has not seen any denial of the correctness of the Banner's account of the speeches. The above extracts from a sketch of Gov. Graham's speech were not written of course as a denial of the Banner's statements, for they were probably in type before the Banner was issued; but they do emphatically prove that the Banner's statements are false. The whole tone of the speech is in conflict with those statements. But it can scarcely be possible that any sensible or honest man in North Carolina will need a denial of a story attributing Republican sentiments to William A. Graham.

HO! FOR WILMINGTON.—We understand that a large Delegation—a little "army with banners"—is preparing to go from this place to the Wilmington Mass Meeting on Friday. Two steamers, the North Carolina and the A. P. Hurt, will leave on Thursday morning, to return on Saturday, at the low price of $3 for the round trip—less than half the usual fare.

☞ We are requested to state that a Meeting of the Bell and Everett Club will be held this Evening, at the Town Hall, to make arrangements for the trip.

DISCUSSION AT KENANSVILLE.—We learn from a gentleman who was present, that the Bell and Everett cause was admirably sustained by the Elector, O. H. Dockery, Esq., of whom Gov. Winslow, with all his talent and tact, obtained no advantage. We have not had the pleasure at any time of hearing Mr. Dockery, but we know him to be a gentleman of vigorous intellect and extensive information, and we learn that he makes effective use of his gifts upon the stump.

☞ Since the above was in type we have received the following communication:—

KENANSVILLE, October 18, 1860.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON—Gentlemen: On Tuesday our village was crowded, the good people being present from every part of the county, anxious to hear the discussion between Mr. Allen, the Breckinridge, and Mr. Dockery, the Bell Elector. Imagine the astonishment that prevailed when it was made known that Mr. Dockery (who was at Smithville on Monday) could not be at Kenansville before Wednesday. On Wednesday Mr. Dockery, accompanied by the Hon. Warren Winslow, arrived. At 2 P. M. the Court adjourned, and in a short time the Court room was filled with intelligent gentlemen. Mr. Allen, apprehensive that if three speeches were made the people would be detained until a late hour, declined speaking, and in a very neat manner introduced his friend Mr. Dockery, who arose and addressed his fellow-citizens for an hour and twenty minutes, in an argumentative and eloquent manner, giving entire satisfaction to his friends. Mr. Winslow then came forward and made one of his best efforts, satisfying his friends and amusing all.

The discussion was conducted in a pleasant and courteous manner; and both speakers were listened to with pleasure. The friends of the Union party may be assured that their cause will not suffer in the keeping of their gallant standard bearer. Verily he is "a chip of the old block." UNION.

DIVIDEND.—The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

N. C. STOCKS.—$25,000 sold in New York on Wednesday last at 98½.

Treasurer Courts advertises for bids till 7th Nov. for $100,000 of State bonds, the last of the $400,000 loaned to our Western (coal fields) railroad.

A NEW STAGE.—On Saturday last Major McRae started a new and elegant stage coach on his mail line to Lumberton. It is intended to run in connection with the cars to Wilmington, so as to make the trip either way by day-light.

NEW POST OFFICES.—Unionville, Robeson County, N. C.; Bachelor Creek, Randolph county; Why Not, Randolph county.

BURNT TO DEATH.—We learn that on yesterday, at Antioch, Robeson county, Daniel B. Smith was burnt to death. We have not heard any particulars.

FIRE.—A new Odd Fellows' Hall, at Wilson, N. C., was destroyed by fire on Monday last. Cause, a defect in a stove pipe. Loss $16,000.

NEWSPAPERS FROM AFRICA.—A friend has favored us with two numbers, for May and July 1860, of "the Cavalla Messenger," published at Cavalla, West Africa, by the Protestant Episcopal Mission, on a small sheet about 12 by 18 inches.

Still Another Accession.—We learn from the Alexandria (La.) Constitutional, that the Central Organ, published in the Parish of Avoyelles, and edited by a Democrat, has raised the Bell and Everett flag, and come out for the support of the Union and the Constitution. The Central Organ is the *twenty-third* journal in Louisiana advocating Bell and Everett. Thus burn the patriotic fires. A little more fuel!—*Richmond Whig.*

NEW YORK DETERMINED TO FIGHT IT OUT!—The tone of the New York papers is like any thing else than a striking of colors to Black Republicanism. They avow their *ability* to save the country from a sectional triumph, and their determination to *do it*. The Express (Whig) has letters from nearly all parts of the State, which say that our friends are not at all discouraged by the news from Pennsylvania. The very fact that upon New York depends the issue, stimulates them to redoubled exertions.

The Albany Argus (Democratic) says, that "intelligence from all parts of the State tends to one end—that New York can and will be redeemed, and that by its vote Lincoln will be defeated. Disaffection and defeat in other States, instead of discouraging the Democracy, has served to arouse and invigorate them. In every county heard from the intelligence is that the Democratic majority is to be increased or the Republican majority diminished. Mr. Lincoln has none of the popularity of Fremont; and that candidate, with all his apparent success, was still in a large minority of the popular vote in the State."

The Democratic Journals in New York exhibit great confidence in a favorable result.

From all parts of the State, says the News, we hear a good report; confidence and determination exist in every quarter, and the combinations which have been made among the leaders have been responded to by the people with a patriotic ardor and an unselfish harmony which inspire the brightest hopes.

HOW TO DEFEAT LINCOLN.—The Newbern Progress earnestly urges, that the National Executive Committees of the friends of Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas shall meet, ascertain as far as possible which of the three is the strongest, and at once withdraw the other two, thus concentrating the full strength of the anti-Lincoln forces upon that one ticket.

We fear it is too much to expect so much patriotism in the present age of degenerate politics and politicians; though undoubtedly it is the way to do the work.

MR. YANCEY AT THE NORTH.—Since the speech of Mr. Yancey in New York, of which we gave a brief account, he has spoken with great effect in Boston, Albany, Syracuse and Rochester. His audiences were packed, and he was heard with profound attention, though often interrupted, sometimes hissed, but far oftener cheered.

We are inclined to think that he is doing good service to the cause of "the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." The wish is expressed that he had begun his tour earlier.

BRECKINRIDGE MEN GOING FOR LINCOLN.—The Louisville Democrat, Louisville Journal, and Indiana Standard, all state positively, that U. S. Senator Bright of Indiana voted for the whole Republican ticket at the late election—Governor and all—and that his example was followed by nearly all the Breckinridge men in Indiana. Bright is said to have done more than any other man except Yancey to procure the nomination of Breckinridge.

SENSIBLE.—A letter published in the Wilmington Herald from a house in New York to its correspondent in Wilmington, after giving a hopeful account of the prospects for the 6th of November, closes as follows.—

"The Republicans are in ecstacies, but how the starch will come out of them on the 4th March when John Bell takes his oath of office! We are Breckinridge men, but as he has no chance we take the next best man."

There is good sense and patriotism in that. Let the North Carolina Breckinridgers study it.

A REPUBLICAN FRAUD.—In one of the Congressional districts of Philadelphia, Mr. Lehman, anti-Republican, had a decided majority of the votes and was undoubtedly elected; but one of the returning officers made a fraudulent or forged certificate under which Butler, Republican, has received the certificate of election and will be entitled to take the seat, vote for Speaker, &c., till ousted by the tedious process of a contested election.

VIRGINIA SPECIAL ELECTIONS.—On Wednesday last elections were held to fill three vacancies in the Legislature. In one case a Breckinridge man was elected almost unanimously; in another a Bell man beat a Breckinridge man about 35 or 40 votes; and in a third a Breckinridge man beat a Douglas man by a very small majority.

A PICKED SET.—Out of 99 persons nominated by the various parties in the city of New York for the Legislature, (the city sends 16 members,) 15 are keepers of grog shops and porter houses; and 19 are not to be found in the city Directory, having no home or business. The remainder are put down as of various occupations, except one solitary fellow who is set down as a "gentleman." In the great mercantile emporium of the country, there are 3 merchants nominated out of 99.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS.—Since August, those Banks in South Carolina which report to the Comptroller General, show "a decrease in circulation to the extent of $590,980 94, (which makes the total contraction since February last, $6,514,651,) a decrease in Specie to the extent of $81,283 75; a decrease in Domestic Exchange of $415,627 00; in Foreign Exchange of $137,254 19; in Deposits of $297,869 42; and in Discounts of $234,631 23."

A FOOL ON STILTS.—Blondin walked his rope on stilts, at Jones's Wood, New York, on Monday afternoon last. He was 20 minutes in performing the trip from one pole to the other. The weather was cold and windy.

THE CENSUS OF CHARLESTON.—The Charleston papers publish facts which make it manifest that there is no falling off in the population of that city, as reported by the Census Taker, but that that official has failed to do his duty. Such as the following, from the Courier:—

A merchant of a Meeting-street house assures us, that diligent inquiries have been made by himself, his partner, clerks, and all engaged in that store, representing in all thirty-five persons, and in no case was a call made, either at the store or at the residence of any of them, by any census-taker.

Another gentleman, in whose opinions or assertions we can place full credence, has ascertained that eight families of his acquaintance have been overlooked and omitted.

Taxes are paid on 1663 more slaves than the Census Taker reports.

Assessment for 1860 *for Guilford.*

No. of acres, 401,835. Assessed value,		$2,232,501
Town Lots in Greensboro' valued at		$287,200
" " High Point,	"	51,980
" " Jamestown,	"	15,955
" " Gibsonville,	"	1,955
		$356,605
Total valuation of real estate,		$2,589,106

The Assessment of 1855, as shown by the Tax Lists of that year, was as follows:

400,690 acres, valued at	$1,857,766
Valuation of Town Lots,	265,885
	$2,123,651

The assessment of 1860 shows an increase over that of 1855, of $465,455 in the valuation, or nearly 22 per cent. The average value of land in Guilford, by the last assessment, is a fraction over $5.55½ per acre.—*Greens. Patriot.*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19th.

Politics in Philadelphia.—The Douglas State Central Committee met last evening and withdrew the straight out-and-out ticket, and pledged themselves to support the Reading Electoral Ticket. They endorsed Douglas and Johnson as the regular nominees of the Democratic party. An attempt was made to erase the Breckinridge Electors from the ticket, but it was unsuccessful.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.

Treasury Receipts.—The receipts into the Treasury the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing with July, is about $18,000,000.

A SCURVY TRICK.—It seems that the pamphlet issued by the Breckinridge Central Committee, entitled "The Record and Past History of John Bell and Edward Everett," has an ulterior purpose of far more significance than would appear from its title, to-wit: to kill off certain prominent Democrats over Bell and Everett's shoulders. It is done in this way: Mr. Bell is charged with voting along with "Adams, Slade & Co." on a certain occasion on a question of receiving abolition petitions. And this Breckinridge Committee argues that no man giving such a vote, in such company, is fit for President or to be trusted by the South. Well, on that identical occasion, among the modern Breckinridge Democrats who, like Mr. Bell, voted with "Messrs. Adams, Slade & Co." were the following distinguished gentlemen: James H. Hammond, of South Carolina; James A. Pearce, of Maryland; and Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. In fact, *sixty-four* Southerners voted with Mr. Bell and "the Abolitionists," while seventy-two of the ninety-five who voted in the affirmative came from the North.

Again: Mr. Bell is charged with having "dodged" a vote on another occasion of receiving an abolition petition. And this is another unpardonable sin. Well, on the same vote, R. Barnwell Rhett, James Alfred Pearce, Robert M. T. Hunter and Henry A. Wise, all likewise "dodged."

Again: "Adams, Slade & Co." voted for Mr. Bell for Speaker twenty-odd years ago, and that renders Mr. Bell unfit to be trusted. Well, it turns out that Mr. Adams voted for Mr. Bell four times and for R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia five times—on the fifth and last of these votes Hunter was elected, by a majority of two votes, the names of "Adams, Slade & Co." being found among those who elected him.

The National Intelligencer, from which we have condensed the above facts, closes its article with the following exposure of blunders of the Committee, and of their insidious purpose:

"So much for Mr. Bell's record in the House of Representatives, as portrayed by the Breckinridge Executive Committee. Let us test the accuracy of these representations in regard to Mr. Bell's career in the Senate. A single specimen will suffice to illustrate the historical intelligence which has presided over the compilation of this veracious document. The writer says:

"Let us now follow Mr. Bell in his advent into the Senate in 1847. The acquisition of territory from Mexico, and the necessity of forming a Territorial government for Oregon, as well as New Mexico and California, led to a heated and bitter controversy on the slavery question. The Federal Abolitionists of the North, under the lead of Hale, Hamlin, Chase, Giddings, and Co., were determined to expel slavery from those Territories by the passage of the Wilmot proviso. The excitement ran high, and at one time threatened the peace of the country."

"This sentence contains almost as many blunders as words. Its admirable confusion of ideas will be seen when it is remembered that there was no slavery in any of those Territories *to be expelled*; that many among the prominent leaders of the *Federal party* [the "Federal Abolitionists"] of the North were to be found in the Democratic ranks; that Mr. Chase, though a good Democrat, ["Federal Abolitionist,"] was not a member of either House of Congress in 1847; that Mr. Hamlin entered the Senate to fill a vacancy June 12 1848, four months after separate bills to organize a Territorial government in Oregon had been reported in the Senate and House of Representatives, with the anti-slavery clause, and had been separately discussed at length in that body; that he was there, as he so remained until four years ago, a leading member of the Democratic party, and the honored Democratic chairman of a Democratic Committee in that body; and that on the only occasion upon which the Wilmot proviso, bearing the name of its author, a prominent Democratic member of Congress, has passed either House, *it has been embodied in a Territorial bill passed under Democratic auspices and signed by a Democratic President.* Could the force of blundering further go? Can it be necessary to confute the historical statements of such a Polybius when he assumes to pronounce judgment on questions affecting the "Record" of John Bell?

"For what purpose, then, has this pamphlet been put into circulation? Powerless to injure Mr. Bell, it can have no other effect, whether so designed by its patrons or not, than to damage the political fame and prospects of the distinguished Democratic leaders who find themselves so remorselessly included in the same condemnation with Mr. Bell. The charge of "unsoundness," when brought by the Democracy against their opponents, has no terrors to the latter. They expect no less. But Democrats cannot afford to have their "records" complicated with such injurious suspicions. Suppose, for instance, the next "*National* Democratic Convention" should place Mr. Senator Hunter in nomination for the Presidency, who does not see that this Breckinridge "campaign document" contains a whole quiver of poisonous shafts for his easy discomfiture and destruction? How could "the South" be expected to vote for a man who was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by the voices of "Adams, Slade & Co." under circumstances which "conclusively" show that "they knew their man" and had "confidence in his fidelity to their designs?"

"If the Breckinridge Executive Committee have no pity or remorse on this subject, we must be excused for lifting our feeble voice in earnest deprecation against this insidious warfare on the very flower of the modern Democracy. We cannot afford to have such men "whistled down the wind" by their nominal friends. The country, if not "the party," has need of their sevices, and to this end their political reputations should be preserved from needless aspersion."

MARRIED,

In Franklinsville, N. C., on Thursday evening 11th inst., by the Rev. Jesse Lawrence, Mr. D. CURTIS to Miss LUCY E., only daughter of Geo. and Lucy Makepeace all of that place.

In Wilmington, on the 18th inst., by Rev. Joseph Wheeler, Mr. JOHN H. SAVAGE to Miss ANN M., daughter of Mr. John C. Willis, of Wilmington.

DIED,

In this town, this morning, CARRIE ELIZABETH, third daughter of C. W. and Elvina McKay, aged 8 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place to-morrow evening, at 3 o'clock, from their residence.

In Randolph county, on the 12th inst., of an affection of the lungs, Mrs. ELIZABETH LEACH.

In Chatham Co., N. C., on the 11th inst., after 5 days' illness of typhoid fever, Miss PENELOPE H. PATTISHALL, aged 25 years 2 months and 1 day, daughter of William and Delila Pattishall. She leaves a mother, brothers and a sister to mourn her loss; but their loss is her eternal gain, for she expressed her willingness to die. None knew her but to love her, for she was an affectionate daughter and a loving sister. Com.

N. C. Christian Advocate please copy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line.—St'r Flora McDonald, with goods for H & E J Lilly, G Brandt, J W Lett, B Robeson, A A McKethan, J Utley, J Worth, N, A S Regsby.

Freight Received per Western Rail Road.

Thursday, Oct. 18.—40,000 feet Ton Timber, for J R Murchison.

Friday, Oct. 19.—292 bbls Spts Turpentine, 9 bbls Flour, 2 bales Cotton, 2 bbls Crude Turpentine, for J A Worth, G W Williams & Co, Shaw & Rhodes.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road.

I WILL attend to receiving and forwarding any Goods by the Rail Road to the Lumberton Depot.

J. J. SELLERS.

Oct. 20, 1860. 63-3t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 22

BACON,		13 a 15	IRON—		
BEESWAX,		28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6¼	
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a		Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	
Adamantine	25 a 30		American	5½ a 6	
Sperm	45 a 55		English	4 a 4½	
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16		LARD.	14 a 15	
Laguira	17 a 18		LEAD,	8½ a	
Java	18 a 20		MOLASSES—		
COTTON—			Cuba	28 a 30	
Fair to good	10¾ a 10¾		N. Orleans	50 a 00	
Ordin. to mid.	7½ a 8¾		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00	
COTTON BAGGING—			Tanner's	70 a 1 00	
Gunny	17 a 20		SALT—		
Dundee	17 a 20		Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00	
COTTON YARN—			Alum	50 a 0 00	
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05		FLAXSEED,	1 15 a 1 25	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			SHOT—		
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9		Com. pr. bag	2 00	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½		Buck	2 12½	
FEATHERS,	45 a 50		SPIRITS—		
FLOUR—			P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30	
Family	7 00 a 7 25		N. C. Apple	60 a 0 65	
Super.	6 75 a 7		Northern do.	55 a 0 65	
Fine	6 50 a 6 75		N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 70	
Scratched	6 25 a 6 50		Northern do.	31 a 37½	
GRAIN—			SUGARS—		
Corn	1 00 a 1 10		Loaf	13 a 13½	
Wheat	1 40 a 1 50		Crushed	12 a 18	
Rye	1 00 a		Coffee	10½ a 11	
Oats	45 a 50		Porto Rico	9½ a 10	
Peas	1 00 a 1 15		New Orleans	8½ a 9½	
FERTILIZERS.			TALLOW,	10 a 00	
Guano, ton,	$65 a $70		WOOL,	19 a 20	
Nat. Fertilizer,	32 50 a $35		TURPENTINE—		
Do. per 100 lbs.	1 62½ a 1 75		Yellow dip	2 10 a	
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14		Virgin,	1 52 a	
Green	5 a 6		Hard	80 a 00	
NAILS,	4½ a 5		Spirits	35½ a 36	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Continues firm and in demand at quotations; some sales have been effected at a fraction more than above. Sales of the week about 500 bales.

Flour—Receipts light; no change. Considerable inquiry for Family, which is very scarce.

No change to note in any other article.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Oct. 20, 1860.

Yellow Dip Turpentine 2 60, Virgin 2 08. Hard 1 30; *new* Hard 1 45. Spirits 37½, and 39½ in N. Y. bbls. Common Rosin $1 to 1 02½. Tar 2 25. Cotton 10½ to 11. Super Flour 7 25. Corn 65. Timber 5 12 to 12 25.

At New York, Cotton active at an advance; Middling Uplands 11¾. Sales of 6,400 bales on Thursday. Super Southern Flour in moderate demand at 5 85 to $6. Yellow Southern Corn 74. Spirits Turpentine 40 to 42. Common Rosin dull at 1 45 to 1 47½; No. 1 $2 to $3; Pale white 4 25 to 4 50.

The Meeting called for Friday the 19th inst., to consider the proposition to buy the Fayetteville Water Works, or to devise a plan for supplying the Town with water, was postponed to Tuesday afternoon, (the 23d inst.,) when it is hoped all interested will attend. Say at half-past 3 o'clock P. M.

A. McLEAN, Mayor.

Oct. 22. 1t

NOTICE.

THE RICHMOND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold the Fourth Annual Fair, at LAUREL HILL, on the 28th, 29th and 30th of November next.

Neighboring Counties and Districts are cordially invited to compete with us for Premiums.

W. F. Leak of Rockingham, has accepted the appointment of Speaker on the occasion.

By order of the SOCIETY.

Oct 10, 1860. 63*2t

Notice to Teachers of Common Schools in Cumberland Co.

TEACHERS desiring certificates of qualification are directed to present themselves for examination, on Saturday 27th inst.

A general attendance is requested.

A. M. CAMPBELL,
JOS. G. AREY,
WALTER A. HUSKE,
Committee of Examination.

Oct 22. 63-tm

Mass Meeting at Wilmington.

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

STEAMER "NORTH CAROLINA" will leave Fayetteville on THURSDAY MORNING, 25th inst., at 7 o'clock. Fare to Wilmington $3, with a Free Ticket to return. Tickets to be had at my Office in Fayetteville, or from Jas. Baker, Esq., at Elizabethtown.

Those who get Tickets first will have choice of berths.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct. 17. 1t

WOOL HATS, SEAMLESS CAPS.

WE HAVE ADDED to our Stock of Clothing the above articles. We sell them very cheap; call and see. O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

SEAMLESS COATS.

FOR WARMTH, DURABILITY and keeping out the weather, they are superior to any others in use. Try one. O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Oct. 19. 1t

Window Sashes, complete for use.

WE. MAC INTYRE offers for sale—
15 sets 8 by 10, 18 lights,
15 sets 9 by 12, 18 lights.

Fayetteville, Oct. 22, 1860. 63-3w

CRANBERRIES.

A FEW bushels very fine, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Oct. 22. 63-i2t

AT THE FOOT OF HAYMOUNT.

THE attention of the public is solicited to the extensive Stock of

Yankee Notions and Confectioneries.

In this line I have a large assortment, fresh and good, too numerous to mention. All for CASH, at wholesale or retail.

HEIDE'S LARGE STOCK OF

"Yankee Notions,"

Will bear a close examination; for cheapness, quality and assortment, they are unrivalled.

Oct. 20. 63-2t

M. A. BAKER,

COPPER SMITH.

TURPENTINE STILLS manufactured on the most favorable terms. All work warranted.

Call and see for yourselves, at Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 22. 63tf

Godey's Lady's Book for Nov.

Oct. 22. E. J. HALE & SON.

Lost! Lost!! Lost!!!

A YOUNG NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, color black, with white feet, and tail tipped with white. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received and a very liberal reward paid for his delivery to the undersigned at No. 40 Hay street.

JAMES R. LEE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 22. 63-2t

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Huntsville, Yadkin Co., N. C., October 16, 1860.

Anderson Cain, Cantrell & Co, P Chavous, Luther Durling, A J Foster, Willis Gray, John Hutchenson, Mrs Ann Spillman, Russel Tucker, G W Thompson & Bro., Lewis Whitfield, Joseph Yeargin.

The above if not taken out shortly, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

1tpd N. BOHANNON, P. M.

ALMANACS FOR 1861.

FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S.
TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA.

October 16. E. J. HALE & SON.

S. W. ERRANT. GEO. WILSON.

ERRANT & WILSON,

Commission Merchants,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries & Domestic Dry Goods.

Nos. 14 and 15 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 27, 1860. 56-1lm

Notice.

ON Thursday the 22d of November, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Market House, the

HOUSE AND LOT,

in town, lately conveyed to me in mortgage by John P. Fuller, being the same which he purchased from Davis, and was occupying at the time of his removal from the State. The property is well situated, and is in good condition. I will receive bids privately until the day of sale. The terms will be made favorable to the purchaser.

HENRY LILLY.

October 22, 1860. 63ts

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by John A. Brady, on Friday and Saturday the 2d and 3d of November 1860, I shall proceed to sell the following property, to-wit:

About 400 Spirit Barrels; large lot of Spirit Barrel Timber; Coopers' Tools; Hoop Iron; all of the Stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise in his Store; Stock and sundry articles and interests, for which reference may be had to said Deed.

Sale at Rome, on East side of Clarendon Bridge. Terms cash. A. G. THORNTON, Trustee.

Oct. 20, 1860. 63*ts

Valuable Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, situated on Little Rockfish, ten miles West of Fayetteville, and one from the F. & A. Plank Road; and in one of Galatia Church, containing between four and five hundred acres. There is on the premises a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, with all the crops, and stock of all kinds. If not disposed of at private sale before the 8th of Nov. will be sold at public sale on that day. Persons wishing a bargain apply soon.

NEILL CARMICHAEL.

Oct. 16, 1860. Pres'n 2t. 63-*8tpd

Land Sale.

UNDER a decree of the Court of Equity of Montgomery County, made at Fall Term, 1860, the undersigned will sell at Auction, on the premises at the residence of Temperance McDonald, on the 15th day of Nov. 1860, and on a credit of six months, a tract of LAND, known as the Munroe Mill place, formerly the property of the Hon. S. J. Person; and which he contracted to sell to Call McDonald. A tract of Land containing 615½ acres situated on both sides of Drowning Creek, lying partly in Moore and partly in Montgomery Counties. It has on it one of the best Mill seats in the State, the water being abundant and never failing, and little expense to make a Dam. Much of the Land is fertile and suitable for cultivation, and there is on it a large quantity of valuable timber.

Alexander Stuart or James L. Currie will show the lines to any person desiring to purchase the Land.

Any information in relation to the above Land can be had by reference to Hon. S. J. Person.

ANGUS CURRIE,
Adm'r and Commissioner.

Oct. 15, 1860. Pres'n copy. 63*ts

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, August Term, A. D. 1860, I will sell for cash, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November 1860, the following tracts of Land or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax and Costs due thereon for the year 1858, viz:

410 acres, Long Swamp, listed by G. M. McNeill, tax $12 61.

74 acres, Gum Swamp, listed by James Brigman, tax $3 81.

259 acres, Little Marsh, listed by Patrick D. Brown, tax $2 23.

REUBEN KING, Shff.

Lumberton, N. C., Oct. 15, 1860. 63*ts

W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

W. P. KENDALL & SON,

***General Commission

MOORE COUNTY FAIR.

THE 6TH ANNUAL FAIR of the Moore County Agricultural Society, will be held in Carthage, on the 1st and 2d days of November, 1860.

The following are the various Committees to award Premiums:

On Horses, Jacks and Jennets.—Dr S C Bruce, W D Harrington, J T Phillips.

Hogs and Sheep.—Amos Jessup, Kenneth Ray, A A Harrington.

Cattle.—Angus Currie, Sen., H H Martin, Daniel McKenzie, Esq.

Poultry.—Arch'd McCallum, Esq, Mrs Amos Jessup, Mrs Jesse Bean.

Field Crops.—Richard Street, Thos B Shaw, Jesse Bean, Esq.

Horticulture.—Wesley McIver, B P Person, H Tyson.

Dairy.—Jno C Jackson, Mrs Mary Barrett, Mrs W B Richardson, Mrs W C Campbell.

Salt Provisions.—Thos J Clegg, I H Rowan, A F Harrington.

Food and Condiments.—Arch'd McIver, Mrs John McNeill, Mrs Geo W Fooshee.

Mechanics.—Joab Cheek, Thos Cole, S E Johnson, Esq.

Worsted Work and Tapestry.—Bethuel Coffin, Mrs Thos J Clegg, Miss Martha Dowd.

Painting, Straw and Wax Works.—Jas D McIver, Mrs Clement Dowd, Miss Eliza J Smith, Miss E M Barrett.

Household Fabrics.—R W Goldston, Esq, Mrs N McK McNeill, Mrs W M Person.

Domestic Articles.—Arch'd Ray, Mrs W W Graham, Mrs Mary Jolly.

Trotting Matches in and out of Harness.—Dr H Turner, Thos W Ritter, Col John Morison.

Draft Horses.—D R Shaw, Esq, J R Sloan, Esq, W C Thagard.

Discretionary.—Hugh Leach, W B Richardson, D Davis.

Marshals.—Jas C Dowd, W M Black, W R Barrett.

Gate Keepers.—L H Ritter, L W Muse.

Committee of Arrangements.—A R McDonald, W P Martin, Miss Ann C Shaw, Miss E A Jackson.

The several Committees are requested to meet in Floral Hall on Thursday, by 10 o'clock.

S. C. BARRETT, Sec'y.

Oct. 5. 59*3t

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE, Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.

Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

Western Lands for Sale.

J. W. FAUST, Attorney at Law,

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

Also, Real Estate Agent.

HAS on hand for sale a large list of first class Lands, improved and unimproved, lying chiefly in the valleys of the Arkansas, White, Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers, in the States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Prices low and terms favorable. This list contains more than (50) fifty places of from two hundred to two thousand acres each. Prompt attention given to letters of inquiry. Reference:

Capt. ALBERT PIKE, Little Rock, Ark.

Sept. 10, 1860. 53*8t

WANTED! WANTED!! WANTED!!!

TWO or more TRAVELLING AGENTS in each of the United States, to sell the greatest invention of the age.

Salary from $30 to $75 per Month.

For particulars, address, with stamps for return postage.

J. C. GOVE & CO.

Plaistow, N. H

July 25. 38*3m

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,

Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.

Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Dry Goods Merchants.

89 & 82 Chambers st., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,

ALSO THE

ANOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, in Robeson County, on Hog Swamp, four miles South of Lumberton and the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad. This Land is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn; is in a healthy neighborhood, has a New Mill Site on it, is an excellent location for a Still, and no better Land can be found for Turpentine, for which it has never been cut. Any person wishing to buy such land would do well to come and examine for themselves before they buy elsewhere, for they can get a bargain.

D. T. EDMUND.

Florasville, N. C., July 28. 39*3m

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction when timely used. Never did we know an infant who was not relieved instantly by it, who would not rest like a child after it. In short, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89-1Yeow

EAGLE HOTEL, ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

THE Proprietor knows that his location gives him unrivalled facilities for procuring articles conducive to good living, and he will dispense them to his guests in the best style.

Every comfort usually to be had in a first class Hotel, will be furnished to his guests

Stage office for Morganton, at this House
" " " Charlotte, " " "
" " " Spartanburg, S. C., " " "
" " " Greenville, " " "
" " " Greenville, Tenn., Daily, "

Besides which, good hacks and careful and attentive Drivers can at all times be had to convey parties to any part of the splendid Mountain scenery of this region, such as the Black Mountain, the Swannanoa Gap, the Hickory Nut Gap and Falls, the Warm Springs, &c., any of which are within a short day's ride of Asheville.

Sept. 24, 1860. 58-1y

Fall Stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We are now receiving a very full supply of

Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; School Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Envelopes, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

October 8, 1860.

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.

50 Doz WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices: together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State.

J. K. KYLE.

Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

FALL AND WINTER STYLES, 1860!

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF

Fall & Winter Goods.

comprising the greatest variety of NEW STYLES ever offered by him.

He will receive in a few days, one of the most magnificent selections of

Ladies' Velvet Hats and Bonnets, and Straw Bonnets, trimmed,

ever offered in this market. They were put up by one of the most stylish Houses in the City of New York, and

MADE EXPRESSLY TO ORDER.

The public are invited to give them an inspection, as he will be pleased at all times to show them.

He flatters himself that after fifteen years experience in the Fancy Dry Goods trade, his selections and advantages will be worthy of a call from those in want of desirable new Style Goods at LOW PRICES.

He would take this occasion to say to his friends (many of whom have patronized him from his commencement in business,) that he duly appreciates their many favors and hopes never to part company with any of them. ☞ Call and see the New Styles.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 12. 52i4w-tf

J. A. Pemberton

WILL receive in a few days a large lot of those beautiful

Salem Cassimeres and Tweeds.

THEY ARE

Made in North Carolina,

and are more DURABLE than any other Goods for the same money.

—ALSO—

A LARGE LOT OF

Rock Island Kerseys, Tweeds and Cassimeres,

of very superior quality.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 18, 1860. 52i4w-tf

TO THE LADIES!

MRS. GIBSON respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she is prepared to make DRESSES in the most fashionable style, she will also cut and fit for any ladies wishing to make their own Dresses; CHILDREN'S CLOTHING cut or made to order.

Mrs. Gibson has taken the Agency for the sale of a new and excellent CHART, for cutting Ladies' Dresses. Also, one for Boy's Clothing. They are very simple in construction, and therefore easy to understand. The ladies are requested to call and see them at her house, on Maxwell Street, between the Female High School and the Fayetteville Hotel.

Oct. 2. 58tf

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the undersigned will confer a favor by settling their respective obligations, thus enabling him to do in like manner with others.

JHOS. J. JOHNSON.

Oct. 8, 1860. 59-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1860. 89-tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860. 84.

THOS. C. FULLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Office on the West side of Eccles's Bridge, nearly opposite the one heretofore occupied by him.

Oct. 8. 59-6t

JAS. C. McRAE,

Attorney at Law,

Office West end of the Insurance Building,

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 26, 1860. 3tf

FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY.

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.

Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

June 4, 1860. 23tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

B. B. BULLA,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEBORO', N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Randolph, and adjoining Counties.

June, 1860. 33-4m

A. D. McLEAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.

Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30 31-*

MEDICAL NOTICE.

D. McL. GRAHAM, M. D., offers his professional services to the public. Office on Hay Street, four doors West of Post Office, where he may be found at all times, when not professionally engaged.

Oct. 2. 58tf

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the undersigned will confer a favor by settling their respective obligations, thus enabling him to do in like manner with others.

JHOS. J. JOHNSON.

Oct. 8, 1860. 59-tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. SCOTT may be seen regularly at his Office on Person Street, two doors East of the Market, during the hours of from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.; 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Oct. 1. 57-tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

NOTICE.

SIMON BARNUM,

(formerly GREENTREE & BARNUM.)

Is now receiving a fine and well selected stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

for Men, Youths and Boys, consisting of

Coats, Pants and Vests,

Of every description and at the lowest prices. All the above Goods are from their own Manufactory, are well noted for their superior make and for their cheapness. You will find also a fine assortment of

Shirts, Linen and Marseilles, Under Garments, Neck Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Books, &c. &c.

Also, a lot of SHOES, which I will close out at a very small profit.

All those indebted to me must settle up their accounts by the first of Nov. next.

SIMON BARNUM,

North East Market Square.

Oct. 10, 1860. 61*2m

NOTICE.

WE have immediately on the W. R. R., near Jonesborough, a Steam Saw Mill, and have on hand a large and well seasoned lot of LUMBER, ready for sale at the lowest prices. We will deliver in Fayetteville, good heart Lumber from $11 to $12 per thousand; if not required to be heart, from $10 to $11, according to quality and quantity. All orders will be promptly attended to according to directions. We ask the patronage of the public before purchasing elsewhere.

WEATHERSPOON & LASATER.

Buffalo, N. C., Oct. 9, 1860. 61*tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the Legislature of 1860–'61, to emancipate Edwin Perry, late the property of Mrs. B. Perry, dec'd.

Oct. 10, 1860. 61*4tpd

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the approaching Legislature of North Carolina for the passage of an act to prohibit the sale of spiritous liquors at St. Paul's, Robeson county, or within two miles of Robeson Institute or St. Paul's Church.

Robeson county, Oct. 10. 61*3tpd

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

Forwarding Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

B. F. PEARCE,

—WITH—

A. N. McDONALD,

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,

AND DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c., Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders.

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

W. H. CARVER,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

A. W. FULLER,

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND

Commission Merchant,

NORTH WATER ST.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 8, 1860 59-6m

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Turpentine,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

March 29. 4-1ypd

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

ROBERT H. COWAN,

General Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs

Oct. 13, 1859. 57-1Y

JOHN M. CLARK,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

—DEALER IN—

Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, &c.

LUTTERLOH'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENCY FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

April 20, 1860. 11tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.

March 17, 1860. 2tf

OWEN & YARBROUGH.

HAVE this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the

Commission and Forwarding Business,

in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Liberal cash advances will be made on Consignments of Country Produce.

☞ Office on North Water St., over H. Vonglahan's Store.

JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.

Wilmington, Oct 20, 1855 64-

Wm. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.

Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Nov 9, 1859 65-tf

JNO. S. DANCY, *Late of Tarboro'.* JNO. H. HYMAN, *Late of Scotland Neck.* F. M. HYMAN, *Late of Warrenton.*

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

124 Pearl Street,

NEW YORK.

HYMAN, DANCY & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

The New York House will be conducted by JNO. S. DANCY, aided by R. W. HYMAN.

The Norfolk House will be conducted by JNO. H. HYMAN and F. M. HYMAN.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of COTTON, CORN, WHEAT, NAVAL STORES, &c.

Sept. 11, 1860. 53tf

EDWIN H. RANNEY,

General Commission Merchant,

32 South Wharves, between Market & Chestnut Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Rice, &c. will always receive his prompt personal attention.

Advances will be made only on actual Consignments.

REFERENCES:

T. S. & T. G. BUDD, Charleston. WALKER, EVANS & Co. Charleston
S. WYATT & Co. " ELLIS & MITCHELL, Wilmington.
JAMES TUPPER, Esq. " HENRY NUTT, Esq.
B. C. PRESSLEY, Esq. " Rev. JAMES B. TAYLOR, Richm'd.
W. Y. LEITCH, Esq. " Rev. J. LEWIS SHUCK, California.
WILLIAM PETTIGREW, M. D. " JESSE W. BENEDICT, Esq. N. Y.
Rev. W. B. CARSON Ad So. Bap. JOHN W. SEXTON, Esq., Phila.

March 9. 99-1Y

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

T. M. SMITH. JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

TO THE FRIENDS OF HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE KINSTON

SHOE FACTORY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.

J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.

Kinston N. C., June 24, 1860. 39-tf

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All who have negroes for sale, would do well to give us a call or address us.

J. A McARTHUR. } POWELL & McARTHUR.
L. A. POWELL. }

Clinton, N. C., July 9, 1860. 33-6mpd

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons.

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.

Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH. N. G DANIEL,
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 46*tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

At FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE subscriber has just received his FALL and WINTER STOCK of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,*

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Which he is offering at prices that defy competition. His stock of

Kerseys, Blankets, Negro Brogans, Ladies' Dress Goods, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Ready-Made Clothing,

is unusually large. All he wishes is to have his friends and customers come and see them, as he knows the prices will suit.

E. LILLY.

Sept. 20, 1860. 55*tf

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

NOTICE TO ADDISON SPIKES.

IF ADDISON SPIKES, formerly of Wake County, will notify me where he may be found, he will hear something to his advantage.

KEMP P. BATTLE, Att'y.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 5. 59*6t

FOR SALE AND NO MISTAKE.

THE subscriber being determined to move West, now offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives in Bladen county. The plantation contains about 1000 acres; about one half is as good farming land as the County affords, with about 200 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and about 500 acres more of as good swamp land as can be found in North Carolina; on the place is a good two story building and all other necessary buildings; as well watered as any place in N. C. Also, about 1000 acres of as good Turpentine land as the county affords, the pines unboxed. Also, about 1000 acres in Sampson county, of as good as the county or State affords, all unboxed and well timbered with as good tun timber as can be found. Also, 150 acres in Bladen, lying immediately on the S. & R. Road; this land is good for farming and turpentine; and if desired can be bought my brother's land adjoining the homestead, containing about 1500 acres of good farming and turpentine land. For further particulars call on the place or address me at Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen county. If not disposed of will be sold at public sale on the first day of Dec'r 1860. I will sell my stock of cattle and hogs and a team of mules if desired. Terms accommodating; call and see; a bargain can be had.

JAS. K. MELVIN.

Cypress Creek, Bladen Co., Aug. 27, 1860. 49*tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity, Original Bill, Spring Term, A. D. 1860.

Neill Malloy, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Charles B. Mallett, Margaret S. Hooper, Eliza Evans, Charles P. Mallett, Hayes W. Beatty, and Edward J. Mallett, Defendants.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that one of the Defendants, Edward J. Mallett, is not a resident of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant, Edward J. Mallett, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Bill of Complaint, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1860.

[54-1t*5t W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

State of North Carolina,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1860;

A MAJORITY of the Acting Justices being present It is ordered, that a Special Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 5th Monday of October next, it being the 29th day of the month. All suitors, witnesses and others who have business on the Civil Docket only are required to attend; those having business on the State, Ca Sa and Appeal Dockets need not attend.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville the first Monday of September, A. D. 1860.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

59-1t*C

MOTHERS!

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S

INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it *never fails to afford* immediate *relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic. *One trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of *any* kind, and therefore relieves by removing the *causes* of your child, instead of by *deadening* its sufferings. For this reason, it commends itself as the only preparation now known for **Children Teething, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head, Croup,** also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels,* and *relieving pain,* it is unequalled—being an *anti-spasmodic* it is used with unbounded success in all cases of **Convulsion** or other **Fits.** Mothers, *value the life and health of your children,* and *guard them from those sad and blighting consequences* which *certain to result from the use of narcotics* and *quack remedies for Infantile Complaints* are continually causing, but **Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial;** this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & BUPOY,

No. 409 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD.

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **True Standard** for the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c. and we find in *every instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. **Blood-Food** is founded upon this Theory, and its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to deficiencies of the Blood in different forms. For **Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,** or any affection whatever of the **Throat** or **Lungs, Consumption,** use No. 1, which is also best for **Depression of Spirits,** Loss of Appetite, and for all **Chronic Complaints** arising from **Over-use, General Debility,** and **Nervous Prostration.** No. 2, for **Liver Complaint.** No 3, for **Dyspepsia.** *Being already in a state of absorption* it is **Taken by Drops** and enters immediately into the circulation, so that what you eat, you *retain.* The No. 4 is for **Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness,** &c. See specific directions for this. For **Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney,** and **Bladder Complaints,** take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the **Blood Food** $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPOY,

No. 409 Broadway, New York.

And by all respectable Druggists throughout the world.

Nov 11, 1859 9

CAPE FEAR LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his PLANTATION lying on the East side of the River, four miles below Fayetteville, known as the Blocker Land, containing 640 Acres. This place has the character of being among the best Tracts of Land on the river in this number of acres. It is about equally divided between Cane Swamp and Hickory ridges. Lock's Creek, a fine water power, runs thr ugh the tract.

If desired, I will also sell 2 or 3 Hundred acres of good Farming Land of an adjoining tract. Also the growing Crops, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

JONATHAN EVANS.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 29.. 45-*

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

HOE HANDLES;

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

ORNAMENTAL TURNING

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Matcher, splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other late improvements, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing, Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed now in use. We are recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them in Hotels, Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 17tf

We wish to Sell

A TEAM OF FOUR MULES. A bargain may be had if applied for soon.

JACKSON & BUIE.

Hawley's Store, Sampson Co., Sept. 29. 57*pd

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1860.

Original Bill.

Douglas P. Beatty, William G. Pearson, John S. Pearson, and Annabella and Eliza Pearson, infants by their next friend and guardian, Plaintiffs.

AGAINST

Hayes W. Beatty, Charles B. Mallett, and W. H. Bayne, Executors of William H. Beatty, dec'd., late of Bladen County, George D. Hooper and wife Caroline M. Hooper, M. Peter Mallett, Edward Mallett, A. F. Mallett, and William P. Mallett, Defendants.

IT appearing upon the affidavit of John S. Pearson that the Defendants, William H. Beatty, George D. Hooper and wife Caroline M. Hooper, A. F. Mallett and M. Peter Mallett, are not residents of the State of North Carolina, publication is therefore made according to the Act of Assembly in such cases, made and provided, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1860, at the Court House in Fayetteville, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Bill of Complaint, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the case set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our Court, at office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1860.

53*6t] WALTER A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

North Carolina,—Harnett County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term 1860.

Flora C. McNeill, Daniel McNeill, Neill McNeill, Archibald McNeill, Mary McNeill, Jennet McNeill, William Collins and wife Ann E., *vs.* William D. Harrington, Executor of Catharine McNeill, dec'd, Neill McNeill,